The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3017. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

The Privateering Schemes of the Rebels Checked.

Acceptance by the Government of the Treaty of Paris Abolishing Privateering.

No Interference with the Blockade Apprehended.

Failure of the Rebel Agents to Obtain Money or Arms in Europe.

SCREW GUNBOATS ORDERED FORTHWITH.

Further Reinforcement of Fortress Monroe.

BRAVADO OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Their Government to be Removed to Richmond on the 20th July.

THE SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

The article in to-day's TIMES is correct in its assertion that our Government never rejected the proposition for the abolition of privateering, but merely suspended the negotiation pending a proposition for amendment.

Secretary SEWARD, finding the correspondence in this condition, on the 24th of April sent instructions to our Ministers in Europe to do just what the TIMES suggests—that is, to notify the parties to the Treaty of Paris that the United States Government accepts the first point of said treaty, and agrees to the abolition of privateering.

This must prove a crushing blow to the Southern Confederacy, for it not only debars Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey from countenancing JEFF. DAVIS' privateers in any way, but it obliges them, through active operations, by their fleets, to suppress such privateers as pirates. This ends that dream, and leaves the Southern conspirators no means of doing us serious harm except by invading the Free States.

Another point is gained by the Secretary's master stroke of last month. The United States now becomes entitled to all the benefits of all the points in the Paris treaty. The fourth point, providing that blockades, to be respected, must be effectual, carries with it the corrolary that, if effectual, it must be respected; consequently, so long as our blockade is made effectual against the public enemy, all the European powers above named are bound to respect it, and certainly cannot interfere by force. This conclusion dispels that other Southern dream, that England and France will raise the blockade in order to get cotton. They are clearly bound by treaty stipulation not to do so, to say nothing of the general oligations of morality and international law.

NO ARMS FOR THE REBELS.

Dispatches by the *Persia* state that the agents of the Rebel Government have explored Europe in vain for arms, munitions, or money, to be had in exchange for their bonds. Mr. DUDLEY MANN had sought an interview with Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, with the hope of negotiating an interview, but had been politely but firmly repulsed. In no case had they found their securities marketable at the largest discount they could offer as a temptation.

Gen B. F. BUTLER, just before leaving this city for Fort Monroe, told a Senator that he would be in Richmond within a few days. Such a remark certainly was indiscreet on the part of a military officer, but, being public, the TIMES is entitled to the benefit of it.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

A detachment of the Massachusetts Fifth, twelve in number, went last night to haul down the secession flag in Alexandria, and spent the whole night in the expedition. They pulled along the town, and were fired at four times by the picket-guard while going down the river. Not a flag was flying in Alexandria.

The party then went on board the *Pawnee*, where they were handsomely treated, but the captain objected strenuously to their making an attack on shore although the boys were crazy for a brush. They wanted to capture a sentry or two. Capt. BOWAN'S objections, as stated by Lieut. LOWRY, the officer of the watch, arose from the apprehension that an attack would precipitate a collision, irritate Virginia, be an invasion of her soil.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

A resident of Norfolk, just arrived, declares that there are four hundred cannon mounted on the Banks of the river, and that the batteries extend for five miles below the city. He boasts that the guns are of the heaviest calibre and most improved construction, and commanded by the best army and navy officers of the old Federal Union. They believe the combined fleets of the world could not capture Norfolk by sea. He adds that Old Point Comfort was also so securely fortified as to be impregnable to an attack.

The steamers of the bay route from Baltimore to Norfolk have resumed their trips. They land, however, at Old Point, and passengers cannot get across to Norfolk without a pass from Fortress Monroe or the commander of the blockading squadron.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The advices from Europe have created a profound sensation. The tone of the papers is taken as a virtual declaration of hostilities on the part of England. In an hour, almost, the feelings of friendship for Great Britain have been broken asunder, and there is again rapidly coming up, the old bitterness that prevailed previous to the last war, and for a long period after peace was declared.

It seems so incredible that England should stultify all her professions, that people here only credit the truth of the news received, by assuming that the British Government has been guilty of gross hypocrisy in its professions of friendship for the Government of this country. Depend upon it, if the official dispatches shall justify the impressions given by the papers, the will be no hesitation on the part of this Government in at once assuming a position hostile to that declared by the British Government. The temper of the troops here, as expressed by them on reading the foreign news, shows unmistakably that the people will promptly accept the issue made by Great Britain, and fight it out to the bitter end.

There is no expectation that the notice served by Secretay SEWARD upon the European Powers, that this country accepts the propositions of the European Governments, will be regarded as "in time. The letter of Secretary MARCY was at that time considered conclusive, and final. It was so regarded by the European Powers, and it will be remembered that the people and press of this country hailed with delight and universal satisfaction the conclusions stated by Secretary MARCY. The Great Powers will hardly be willing to open a negotiation that we closed with such a shout of approbation.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

At noon to-day an immense concourse of enthusiastic persons witnessed the ceremonies attendant on the raising of the American flag over the General Post-office Building. The President and Cabinet were seated on a platform especially erected for their accommodation, together with several other distinguished gentlemen. Gen. SKINNER, on behalf of the officers and clerks of the Department, opened the proceedings by addressing the President, saying, among other things, they, in manifestation of their devotion to the Country, Constitution and the preservation of the Union, had determined to raise over the building the glorious Stripes and Stars, under which our forefathers fought, and under which flag achieved our independence; under which it was now hoped freedom would be perpetuated in all coming time. The clerks, he said, were proud of the opportunity of testifying to the President their fidelity and devotion to the Union, which they were determined to maintain to the end. They would deem it the highest honor consistent with the occasion if he would condescend to raise the flag to the mast from which it is to float.

The President having advanced to the front of the platform, was enthusiastically greeted by the crowd, He then hoisted the flag by a hand over hand movement, amid deafening cheers, accompanied by the waving of hats and of handkerchiefs from the ladies, the band playing, meantime, the Star-Spangled Banner. The flag having been attached to the staff, and three cheers given for it and repeated, the occupants of trees, housetops and windows participating in the general demonstration of joy, the President again appeared in front of the platform, saying it occurred to him a few words would be appropriate to this occasion.

Several weeks ago the Stars and Stripes hung lankly about their staffs all over the Union. So it was today, when this flag was raised, but this glorious breeze has unfolded it, and it now floats as it should, He hoped the same breeze was now spreading out our glorious flag all over the nation. This expression met with a general and enthusiastic response from the delighted multitude.

Postmaster-General BLAIR, in behalf of the officers and clerks of the Department, thanked the crowd for their presence. As the President had said, it seemed for a time that the affection of the people for the flag had gone in one section, but this was a great error. The old flag is yet dear to all parts of the Union, and the people are coming forward everywhere to uphold and maintain it. It was not because of the beauty of its colors; it was not because of the stars and stripes on it, but because it is associated with all that is dear to American freedom, and because it is the emblem of freedom and glory; the emblem of popular government so deep in the hearts of the nation. It is for this, and this only, that the people are protecting it; not as a party, because we have ceased to be a party. [Cheers.] We are no longer Democrats, Whigs and Republicans. We are Americans, standing up for free institutions, [renewed cheers,] and mean to exhibit to the world, that in pursuance of the great principle of maintaining free institutions, we are as one people, devoted to that end, be the end far or near. [Applause] Do not mistake our Southern friends. I am a Southern man. They beg you to come and rescue them from a military despotism; from the conspirators against their freedom. [A VOICE—Hang every one of them.] After further remarks, he added: Disarm these conspirators, and these Southern men, like you, will echo your voices in enthusiasm to the Stars and Stripes.

As Mr. BLAIR concluded, he was applauded by the multitude.

Secretary SEWARD responded to the impatient and oft repeated calls for him, saying:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You here have known well the statesmen and orators of some of the Southern States. We have known their courage, and the courage, the spirit and the resolution of the people of all the Southern States. But knowing all these, we know two things which even they cannot do. One is to destroy Hail Columbia, and the other is to destroy the Star-Spangled Banner. [Repeated cheers, intermingled with exclamations of "No!" "Never!"] They will fail to do it, only because human nature needs that the one shall continue to be so, and that the other shall float over the sea and the land, and what human nature needs, God Almighty, the Father of human nature, decrees. [Cheers and repeated applause, and music from the band.]

Secretary SMITH, in response to calls for him, said that it was scarcely in the power of any human voice to reach so vast a multitude, but he knew that their hearts were warmed by the same feelings of patriotism which prompted those who exhibited to them to-day the glorious banner of our common country. No sight has ever been presented to the American eye, whether on the shores of our own country or on distant soil, or on the wide extended ocean, which is more calculated to warm our hearts, and excite our patriotism, and kindle anew the flame of love for country, than the sight of that glorious banner, the emblem of freedom and civil liberty. [Applause.] But if there ever was a day when the sight of that flag should excite afresh our patriotism and love of country, that day is now. Treason has erected her hydra-head, and threatens now to crumble into ruins the glorious fabric of the Union, cemented by the blood of our fathers, and trail in the dust that flag which is looked to as the last hope of the oppressed throughout every part of the world. [Cheers and cry of "that's true."] Upon you, my friends, who live in this age, is devolved a higher duty than ever before rested on the American people; for when GEORGE WASHINGTON led our fathers through the fiery ordeal of the revolutionary war, the duty and responsibility resting on those illustrious patriots was small, in comparison with that resting on you, their descendants. [Applause.] More than 70 years have elapsed, prosperity has crowned our country, and we, their descendants, owe to their labors all the wealth and happiness, as a nation, we enjoy On us devolves the responsibility of preserving the liberty they won.

In the course of his remarks, he expressed the belief that the American people are equal to all the emergencies; that treason will be repelled, rebellion crushed, and the foundations of the glorious Republic become stronger and more enduring after these troubles shall have passed away than they ever yet have been; that our flag will again float over a prosperous and united nation, over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Other distinguished gentlemen were called for, but none advanced to address the patriotically excited multitude. The band again played the Star-Spangled Banner, and a number of voices joined in the words of the song

This hoisting of the flag was one of the most interesting and enthusiastic scenes of the kind that ever was presented in the City of Washington.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Governors of the different States a circular, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861

DEAR SIR: By reference to General Orders No. 15 of the War Department, appended, a copy of which I herewith forward you, giving the plan of the organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the President, you will perceive that all regimental officers of those volunteers, from Colonels down to Second-Lieutenants, inclusive, are appointed by the Governors of States.

Having thus confided to you the appointment of all these officers for the regiments furnished by your State, you will, I trust, excuse this Department for impressing upon you in advance the necessity of absolute adherence, in your appointments, to the following suggestions, which are deemed of the highest importance by the General-in-Chief, under whose advice they are submitted to you:

First—To commission no one of doubtful moral or patriotism, and not of sound health.

Second—To appoint no one to a Lieutenancy, Second or First, who has passed the age of 22 years, or to a Captaincy over 30 years, and to appoint no Field officers, Major, Lieutenant, Colonel, unless a graduate of the United States Military Academy, or is known to possess military knowledge and experience, who has passed the respective ages of 35, 40 and 45 years.

This Department feels assured it will not be deemed offensive to your Excellency to add this general counsel, that the higher the moral character and general intelligence of the officers so appointed, the greater the efficiency of the troops and the resulting glory to their respective States. I am, Sir, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

It is reliably ascertained that Spain denies that the seizure of San Domingo was in consequence of orders, or with the knowledge of her Government But she says she must have time, and further information, before she decides what to do with it. It is not known what the United States, Great Britain and France, will say upon the subject.

The privateer question may be disposed of summarily. It is now understood that this Government, several weeks ago, offered its assent to the treaty of Paris, abolishing privateering altogether. The attitude of the Government is known to be firm in all its foreign relations, insisting, just as it did before the disunion began, on all its rights, but it is courteous and friendly towards all other Powers.

The Foreign Ministers here are gratified and pleased with the imposing demonstrations of the loyalty of the people to the Union. It may here be remarked that all of them were present at the reception of the Secretary of State last night, and appeared to be on the most cordial terms of friendship with him.

Mr. ASTA BURUAGUD, the *Chargé d'Affaires* from Chili, was, by appointment, received by the Secretary of State to-day. He presented his credentials and delivered a speech, assuring this Government of the sincerest sympathy and respect on the part of the Government of Chili, and saying that any harm which would befall the United States would be equally disastrous to Chili. The forms of Government of the two nations are the same, and they have a common interest and a common cause. The Secretary replied, reciprocating these kind expressions. He said the United States were the friends of all nations and just to all nations, but they were essentially and forever Republican and American. It will be recollected that the late Administration was not on favorable terms with the Republic of Chili.

The Navy Department will, in the course of this week, invite proposals for building the steam machinery of a number of screw gun-boats; the machinery of each to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers; the cylinder to be 30 inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston 18 inches; the two boilers to contain 91 square feet of grade surface, and 2,700 square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from the proprietors of engine-building establishments. Parties desiring to propose for the above machinery, will apply to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, who will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.

Prof. AMASA MCCOY, Secretary of Cassius M. Clay's Guards, visited Mount Vernon yesterday, and reports that the tomb of WASHINGTON remains undesecrated. The trips of the steamer thither were suspended some weeks ago, and therefore the only way to reach Mount Vernon is overland from Alexandria. The Superintendent requests that no visitor in military uniform will present himself for admission to the grounds.

A Raleigh dispatch, dated yesterday, to the Richmond *Inquirer*, says:

"The Convention recently elected by the people of this State met in this city yesterday and was duly organized. To day an ordinance of secession was reported and agreed to in the Convention by an unanimous vote, thus severing the last link that bound the old North State to the Abolitionized Yankee Government.

A salute of 100 guns was fired in Raleigh to-day.

All the bells were rung, and a general feeling of gratification seems to pervade the entire community."

A dispatch in the same paper from Norfolk says:

"Between 1 500 and 3,000 Confederate troops concentrated at Sewall's Point on the night of the 19th, but the Yankee mercenaries did not return as was apprehended.

The steamer *West Point*, belonging to the York River Railroad line, left the Railroad wharf, Portsmouth, under a flag of truce, to visit the Federal fleet off Old Point Comfort, for the purpose of carrying to that destination all the women and children who desire to join their Northern friends. The steamer was accompanied by Capt. THOMAS F. HUNTER, Commander of the Virginia Navy. The following, among other persons left in the steamer: Jas. Hebenstall, L. T. Barnard, J Lucas, Geo. Richard Boush, John Harbouner, Jas. D. Knapp, Thos. Nelson, Robt. Gill, John Butler, W. H. Lewis and James H. Hardwick.

Capt. HUNTER reports the *Monticello* as having fared very badly in her engagements with the battery at Sewall's Point. The boat is seriously damaged, both hull and machinery, and it is thought it will be some time before she can indulge in another bombardment. Six men were killed on board, and several badly wounded" [NOTE BY WASHINGTON REPORTER—This is news here]

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, under date of Norfolk, 21st, says:

"There has been no further attempt made upon any of our batteries since Sunday night. It was thought that the *Minnesota* or *Cumberland* would be placed in a position to fire upon the battery at Sewall's Point yesterday. Accordingly arrangements were made at that point to give them a proper reception. They are pretty well fortified there now, and are better prepared to cope with these ships than they were with the *Monticello* Sunday."

Richmond papers note the arrival there on Tuesday of Col. BATES' regiment of Tennessee volunteers. MICHAEL CLUSKEY, Postmaster, in the House last Congress, is one of the captains.

The Charleston *Courier* of Saturday, says:

"The *Gordon* having returned from a tour of observation, spoke the bark *Globe, of Richmond*, Maine, from a port in Europe, for Savannah, and about eight miles South of this bar, spoke the ship *Sardinia*, of and for New-York, 48 days from Liverpool. This last vessel touched off Trybee, and we supposed was advised to proceed home instead of going up to Savannah. She had seen no men-of-war."

A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., says:

"The ship *Thomas Watson*, ALLEN, from New-York, had been brought in there. She is from 300 to 400 tons burthen. The character of her business in these waters, has not yet been ascertained. She is now lying at the wharf, leaking badly.

The remains of Col. VOSBURGH were conveyed to New-York free of charge. Mr. HOYT, the agent at that City, superintending the arrangements for that purpose.

FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 22.

The steam gun-boat *Pembroke* sailed for Fortress Monroe to-day, taking the Wightman Rifles, Capt. CLARK, and the Richardson Light Infantry, Capt. DAVIS. The *Pembroke* also takes large supplies of provisions and clothing for the Massachusetts troops at the Fortress.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, VA., Wednesday, May 22.

Advices received yesterday and to-day, state positively that Virginia troops are now in the vicinity of Grafton, evidently with a design of intimidating Union men from voting on the Ordinance of Secession to-morrow.

Eleven companies of United States troops are now encamped on the Fair ground.

B. F. KELLY, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected Colonel of the First Virginia Regiment, and reviewed the troops this afternoon, when they were addressed by Hon. JNO. S. CARLISLE.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 22.

Col. LEWIS' Regiment moved their encampment from the low grounds near the fort to Federal Hill this morning. This was rendered necessary owing to the damp and swampy nature of the camp ground after recent rains.

It is rumored that more arms are to be seized in this city.

The steamer *Georgia*, from Old Point, reports all quiet there. A Massachusetts Regiment arrived there yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were received with great cheering by the sailors of the squadron and the garrison.

The officers of the steamer report hearing occasional shots in the distance by the blockading squadron; cause not known, but probably nothing more than overhauling vessels.

The *Monticello* is said to have received a ball or two in her hull from the battery at Sewall's Point.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CONFEDERATES TO REMOVE TO RICHMOND.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, May 22.

Congress adjourned, at a late hour last night, to meet at Richmond on the 20th of July.

The Tariff bill was passed with unimportant amendments.

An act was passed allowing District-Attorneys in the field to appoint substitutes in their absence from their Circuits.

The Patent Office bill was signed. Mr. RHETT was appointed Commissioner.

No new military appointments have been made to-day.

The following committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the transfer of the Department to Richmond:

Messrs. RIVES, HUNTER and MEMMINGER.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 22.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos, with $455,000 in specie, has arrived here.

The surrender of the Federal forces in Texas, under Capt. REEVE, to Col. VAN DORN, is confirmed.

JEFF. DAVIS AT PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* gives the following account of the sudden appearance of JEFF. DAVIS in the vicinity of Fort Pickens:

PENSACOLA, Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

Unheralded President DAVIS, accompanied by Secretary MALLORY and Mr. WIGFALL, arrived in the early train of this morning. While here, he is the guest of Secretary MALLORY. Without "pomp or circumstance," he made his way to the steamer *Time*, on which he embarked for the Navy yard, and the head-quarters of Gen. BRAGG. As we are now in a measure shut off from the Yard, I shall be able to give but little, if any, account this evening of what happened there—further than the booming of cannon, which as usual startled the "rats" of Fort Pickens from their propriety—they scare at their own shadows. It has been some time since I saw the President, and at first glance took him for Gov WINSTON. He was very plainly dressed—no insignia denoting the chief a great nation. He leaves to night for Montgomery. The object of his visit has not been *officially* made known; many associate it with some great event,—and I'm inclined to that opinion myself. If allowed to express an opinion, he has found in Gen. BRAGG an able soldier—one calculated to conduct to a successful conclusion a campaign of great magnitude.

Since Capt. ADAMS' notice of blockade, the vessels now in port are hurrying aboard their return cargoes. They complain bitterly of its terms. Some of them will have to leave half loaded, or fight their way out. The John Bulls are down on Old ABE, and I hope their Government is, too.

The vessels of the fleet have been amusing themselves the last two or three days in target firing—practicing for the "rebels"

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Montgomery May 14, says:

The Secretary of War, after most exhausting labors, has sent in his list of appointments to the Army. The number of appointments made, and the names of the appointees, has not yet transpired, though, from the vast files of written "applications" and "indorsement papers," I conclude it must be large.

Within the past week I have heard much free talk of a reorganization of the President's Cabinet. When first the matter was canvassed it was by whispers; then the *Confederation* newspaper came out boldly in advocacy of the step, alleging that it was due to the sovereignty and weight of the Old Dominion that she should, through one of her sons, hold in her hands the administration of one of the Executive branches of the Government of the Confederate States. The people, indignant at such a proposition, fairly cried shame. Soon it became whispered about that the Secretary of War thought of resigning, and immediately it was speculated that Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, would fill the vacancy; but you may rely upon it Mr. WALKER will create no such opening, even to gratify Virginia, and there the matter must rest.

The rumor was very current upon the streets yesterday, that PIKE, with 2,000 Indians at his back, was on his way to the Capital, to offer his and their services to the Confederate States. This will be a novel feature in the aspect of the war, when two such wild mounted regiments as these are secured.

It is gratifying for me to say, that, notwithstanding the Navy Department of the Confederacy is sadly represented on the high seas; still the force of vessels of war is coming up very briskly. The steam frigate *Sumter* the first of our navy, "is a trump," as I heard an old sailor say the other day. You know she formerly belonged to the New-Orleans and Havana line, but has since been purchased by our Government, and is rapidly being altered and pierced for warfare. The ten gun boats on the ways are nearly finished, while the privateers are enrolling themselves by the scores and hundreds.

More of blank bonds will arrive to-morrow of the denominations of $1,150. The whole force of the Treasury Department is engaged in signing them.

BEN MCCULLOUGH has been appointed Brigadier-General and sent on special service to take command of Indians on the frontier.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A most important item of army news has just reached us from the territory of New-Mexico. A distinguished officer has favored our Military and Naval Reporter with a report of the new signal experiment, about which so much interest has been felt in the service. Now, when the desertion of elevated officers has partially put our Generals at the enemy's mercy, in regard to signalizing, this triumph of science will be additionally valuable. Major MYER, of the army, some months since announced the discovery by himself of a new system of military signals, which would, in a great measure, revolutionize the management of modern forces. The signals are made by means of a flag attached to a pole, from twelve to sixteen feet long. The different movements which the flag is made to go through represent numbers, which in their turn represent letters of the alphabet. The letters, of course, are combined into words that lead out the message. By the intervention of the numbers, none but the officer who directs the flag-man, and those who have been previously informed of the arrangement of the system, can understand the language of the flag, which flag is moved in three directions, to right, left, and front. This is done by soldiers who are especially drilled for the purpose, and who in the trial, managed the bunting with astonishing accuracy. For night signals, torches are substituted for flags; otherwise, the signals are similar to those made in the day time. All the implements necessary for the service, can be embraced in a small packet, can be transported from point to point by a a single man, and be put in readiness for use in fifteen minutes.

The experiments were made in the neigborhood of Sante Fé, in the latter part of April, and were successful in every instance, although uneven ground was especially selected. The first day signals were exchanged, sixteen miles without difficulty; and on the third day, by the aid of a small repeating station, an intelligible military conversation was rapidly carried on between Old Fort Marcy and Galveston, which are twenty-five miles apart. In a few days, the War Department of the United States will receive an official report of these experiments, when the commanding officers of the different regiments now at the seat of war, will, doubtless, be initiated into the mysteries of the business. The circumstances under which the coming campaign must be prosecuted, will enhance the value of this discovery in an eminent degree.

The United States corvette *Jamestown*, which has been fitting out at Philadelphia for some time, was reported ready for sea to the Navy Department yesterday. She is in first-class condition, and quite ready for her officers and crew. The *Jamestown* is a sloop-of-war, 985 tons burden, and carries 22 guns. She was last attached to the home squadron, and previously to that on the coast of Africa, but is altogether unaffected injuriously by her service.

An armament of six guns has been put on board the steamer *Phineas Sprague*, at Philadelphia, where the revenue cutter *Dobbin* and the United States frigate *St. Lawrence* are approaching completion.

There is a rumor that one of the new steam sloops, for the construction of which the last Congress appropriated funds, is about to be put upon the stocks by Mr. HOOVER at the same yard. She is to be 200 feet long, but her other dimensions are not given.

The new purchases of the Government, the steam propellers *Penguin* and *Albatross*, were last evening floated into the dry dock at Brooklyn, and the steamer *Daylight* taken out. The *Montgomery* is finishing her final preparations; the *Savannah*, *Roanoke*, and other vessels going ahead as usual. The *Wabash* got up steam about 5 o'clock, and was ordered down to the Battery, where she will probably remain a few hours at anchor. A suspicious-looking gentleman was yesterday summarily ejected from the deck of one of the vessels fitting out, it having been reported that he was a Southern spy. The Marine barracks are now garrisoned by about eighty-five men, under the command of Capt. BREVOORT, Capt. DOUGHTY being Executive Officer.

The soldiers taken prisoners by Capt. VAN DORN in Texas, will arrive here this morning, in two schooners. They will be distributed among the regular posts at the station, until Secretary CAMERON orders them away.

ADMISSIONS TO THE ENGINEERS' CORPS OF THE NAVY.

There is a Board of Chief Engineers in session at the Navy-yard for the examination of candidates for admission to the Engineers' Corps of the Navy. The Board consists of Chief Engineers WILLIAM H. SHACK, BENJAMIN F. GARVIN and A. C. STIMERS. They are authorized to examine candidates for admission to the grades of First and Second Assistants, without any application to the Secretary of the Navy on the part of the candidate. Candidates for the grade of Third Assistant must apply to the Secretary of the Navy, as usual, for permission to appear before the Board. The following are the regulations which govern the Board in their examination of candidates:

Before persons can be appointed Assistant Engineers in the Navy, they must have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of at least three Engineers, designated at such times as the wants of the service require. Application for permission to appear before such board must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials as to good moral character, correct habits, and sound constitution. The application will be registered, and when a board next meets, permission will be sent to the applicant, stating the time and place of the meeting of the board.

In the examination for a *Third Assistant Engineer*, the candidate must be able to describe all the different parts of ordinary condensing and non-condensing engines, and explain their uses and their mechanical operation; to explain the manner of putting engines in operation, how to regulate and modify their action, and the manner of guarding against danger from the boilers, by the means usually applied to them for that purpose. He will be expected to write a fair, legible hand, and to be well acquainted with arithmetic, and the Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids of the regular form. He must not be less than twenty nor more than twenty-six years of age.

Candidates for promotion to the rank of *Second Assistant Engineer*, must have served at least two years as Third Assistants in the management of steam-engines in the Navy in actual service; must produce testimonials of good conduct from the Commanders and Senior Engineers of the vessels in which they may have served; and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects and to the extent prescribed for Third Assistants; they must likewise be able to explain the peculiarities of the different kinds of valves; the construction of expansion valves, the manner of their operation, the remedies which are usually resorted to to check foaming in boilers; must possess a knowledge of the usual causes of derangement in the operation of air pumps, force-pumps, and feed pipes, the proper preventatives and remedies; and the mode of cleaning boilers when required. They must have a general knowledge of the Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

Before promotion to the rank of *First Assistant Engineer*, candidates must have been employed at least three years as Second Assistant Engineers in the management of steam engines in actual service, and produce testimonials of character and good conduct from their former Commanders and superior Engineers; must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects prescribed for Third and Second Assistants, the mechanical powers, the general principles of the operation of steam engines, the causes of, and the best means of removing, the different kinds of deposits and incrustations to which boilers are exposed, and be able to furnish a working sketch or drawing of different parts of engines and boilers; to superintend their construction, and determine upon their accuracy and fitness for use.

Candidates for admission or promotion will be required to furnish the Board of Examiners with evidence of their abilities in the execution of mechanical drawings, and their proficiency in penmanship.

When, in the opinion of the Department, the wants of the service require the admission of Engineers of any grade above that of Third Assistant, the same qualifications and restrictions as to times of service will be exacted, as by the regulations are required for promotion to the grade in question: *Provided*, that all appointments to the grade of Second Assistant shall be made between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-eight; and to that of First Assistant between twenty-five and thirty two; and to that of Chief Engineer, between twenty-eight and thirty five.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 7, 1859.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, May 22.

A County meeting in Washington County, Maryland, assembled at Hagerstown yesterday afternoon, and appointed six conferees to meet a similar number from Allegheny and Frederick, to assemble at Frederick City on Saturday. The four delegates from Washington will go first for Judge W. EISEL, of Hagerstown, and second for Col. MAULSBY, of Frederick. Allegheny is solid for J. PHILIP ROMAIN, as also two from Washington. The meeting at Hagerstown was very large, and unconditionally Union. Mr. ROMAIN, if nominated, will not favor coercion. It is reported that the Secessionists will run no candidate in that district.

A scout who visited the lines of the enemy's sentinels at Williamsport, this morning at 4 o'clock, reports no reinforcements arrived there. Some wagons came in from Martinsburgh with provisions last night.

Reports from Martinsburgh say that troops from the upper part of the valley of Virginia, are ordered to march towards Norfolk, apprehending an invasion of Southern Virginia. They will march as soon as the State election is over to-morrow. They assign as the reason for the forward movement of Virginia troops to Williamsport, the danger of Pennsylvania troops crossing the Potomac there and seizing Martinsburgh, nineteen miles beyond, thus cutting the upper part of the valley from the lower by taking possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at that point.

Gen. WILLIAMS has not yet returned. It is reported that he has gone to Washington.

Capt. CAMPBELL'S battery of artillery is expected here shortly.

RELEASE OF THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, May 22.

Mr. UNDERHILL, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was released this morning by the authorities at Harper's Ferry, and he arrived here by private conveyance this afternoon.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANA TROOPS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 22.

The Seventh and Eighth Regiments encamped here, will be ordered to some point on the river in a few days.

The Eighth Regiment were to-day presented with regimental colors by the ladies of Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

The Quartermaster-General has contracted for furnishing the entire State troops with uniforms, blankets and equipments.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steam transport *W. H. Bowman* sailed at noon yesterday for Old Point. She has on board 40,000 feet lumber, a large quantity of hay and small stores.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION FROM WASHINGTON.

The steamship *Marion*, Capt. COLE, from Washington City, arrived here last evening. On the 20th inst., at noon, she left Washington City. At 1½ P. M. passed Alexandria, where the Confederate flag was flying from one of the principal buildings The United States gun boat *Pawnee* was lying off the town, with colors at half-mast, in respect to the memory of Col VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment. She anchored for the night under the guns of Fort Washington, Major HASKINS in command, with Lieuts. REYNOLDS, PERKINS and EDWARDS, U. S. A., and about 300 men, and the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment and 50 regulars. At Acquia Creek a battery had been erected, but more with regard to defending the terminus of the railroad there than of attacking vessels on the river, the main channel being two miles off. On the 21st, at 8½ A. M., while off Point Matthias, she passed the United States gun-boat *Pocahontas* and transport *Coatzacoalcos*, both bound up. On the 22d inst., at 8 A. M., passed the ship *Calliope*, of Bath, 18 miles south of Five Fathom Bank Light-ship; standing to southward.

[*For Additional Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Changes of English and French Sentiment in Favor of the Federal Government.

Col. Fremont Returning to Fight for the Union.

FRENCH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The invitation of JEFF. DAVIS to the privateering fraternity in general, has about severed the last link in the already fragile chain of sympathy which existed between the great States of Europe and the new Confederacy. Before the publication of this piratical proclamation, a vote in the British House of Commons on the question of recognition of the Southern Confederacy would have secured a respectable minority: it cannot now muster a dozen votes. The energy which the Federal Government displays, now that the issue of war has been forced upon it, has also had its effect in producing a change in the sentiment of public men, for they now see that there is a Government at Washington, and a Government which intends to make itself respected. The change in France among public men is quite as remarkable as in England, and the sympathisers with JEFF. DAVIS' pretended government is reduced to a corporal's guard. Were it not for the creole influence, we would hear absolutely no voice in favor of the South; but the Louisiana families who live or have connections here are quite numerous, and naturally enough go with the South. Fortunately they have no influence with the Government or with public men, but they manage, notwithstanding, to make a certain amount of noise through the public journals, by means of certain gentlemen in their ranks who happen to hold places in the Press. Thus M. GAILLARDET, one of the editors of *La Presse*, who married in New-Orleans and who has material interests there, now takes sides with the Southern Confederacy, although he formerly reproached the American Republic for its damning sin of Slavery. Fortunately, M. GAILLARDET stands alone in his Pro-slavery tendencies on the *Presse*, and lately the other writers of the paper have shown a decided sympathy for the North. We think we perceive also, a modification lately in the tone even of M. GAILLARDET'S articles.

Another of these creole writers is M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, chief editor of the *Pays*, who supports Slavery openly. An effort has been made lately, by Southern gentlemen, to start a paper here under the direction of this gentleman, in support of their cause; but in view of the present tightness of the money market, with most Southern gentlemen, we presume it will be safe to predict that the new paper is to remain in the condition of an unachieved project. Another creole writer, M. GAULHIAC, a Louisianian by birth, leans to the Southern side of the question in the columns of the *Constitutionnel*. Then there are several gentlemen of ability and wealth, from New-Orleans, residing here, who are very active in trying to shape public opinion. In all this there is a little of the old classic hatred to the Anglo-Saxon race, for while the Southern States contain all the elements of the Latin race in America, the Northern States are regarded as exclusively descended from the British isles.

But we have warm friends here also in the Press, and among these M MALSPINE, of the *Opinione Nationale*, is entitled to the first rank. This gentleman lived some time in the United States, and is decidedly the best-informed writer in the French Press on American affairs. He has espoused the cause of humanity and order and justice in America with such ardor and ability as to provoke from the American residents here piles of letters of thanks, and with what is still more substantial, with numerous subscriptions to his paper. This paper is the organ of GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL, and fights the battles of liberty and human progress everywhere. M. CHANUT, a gentleman who has lived in the United States, and who has a son there in the engineer service, also defends the cause of the Union in the pages of the *Revue Contemporaine*, a Bonapartist monthly. The *Siècle* defends the North *à outrance;* so does the satirical *Charivari*.

Mr. SANFORD, the new Minister to Brussels, has been here and at London for the last three weeks, working hard in the good cause. By his long diplomatic service in Europe he is acquainted with most of the men who now hold important places in the Governments of the two countries, and he has thus not only ready access to those gentlemen, but they seek him out in order to obtain information on the present state of things in America. He was astonished to find the ignorance that prevailed on the subject, and still more astonished to find the harm that had resulted to the cause of the North by the apparent powerlessness, or at least, apathy, of the Federal Government up to the present time. They do not understand that method of dealing with traitors in Europe. Mr. SANFORD confirms the fact of a change in the sentiments of public men, both here and in England, in favor of the North, since the publication of JEFF DAVIS' piratical proclamation, and since they see that there is a North and a Government at Washington.

Mr. SANFORD has made a visit to Brussels, but finding less to do there than at Paris and London, has delayed his reception till the present moment. He will be received, however, by the King, tomorrow, and then, after making a strong protest against the recognition of the Southern Confederacy now or at any future time, will make his diplomatic visits and return to Paris. Mr. SANFORD, in view of the debate which is to take place in the English Parliament on next Tuesday, on American affairs, has written a letter to Mr. DAYTON, to be handed to him at Southampton, when the steamer arrives there, advising him in the most urgent terms to go up to London at once before coming to Paris, to give information to the members of Parliament who are going to speak on the subject. As Mr. ADAMS will not yet have arrived, Mr. DAYTON will undoubtedly adopt this course.

A large number of French officers, who complain of the slow promotion in their own army, have written to the American Minister at Paris, asking for service in the two armies of America. Mr. FAULKNER has replied to these by saying, that he had no power to make such engagements in either army, and that under any circumstances there were plenty of accomplished and capable officers in the United States.

Col. FREMONT is about to renounce his Mariposa negociations here to go home to place himself at the service of his Government. He has been organizing, by letter, an army among the dare-devil, knife and revolver boys of California, with which to make a diversion into Texas, but if there is not time to carry this project into execution, he will take service at any point Mr. CAMERON may assign him.

M. FOULD, late Minister of State of the Emperor NAPOLEON, said the other day, to an American with whom he was transacting business: "Your Republic is dead, and it is the last Republic, most probably, the world will ever see. If you could not succeed with such unparalleled advantages in your favor, no other one can. You are going to have a Reign of Terror, and after that, two or three monarchies."

Charivari contains the following under the heading: "The taking of Fort Sumter, according to authentic documents.

BEFORE.

Major Anderson, (reading a dispatch.) My dear Major, be good enough to surrender. (He is a nice fellow, says the Major, this Gen. Beauregard.) It is the advice of a friend, I assure you. Profit by it and believe me your most devoted—(charming enemy! It takes us Americans to do things in the right way. Those routine Europeans are completely in the dark on the mode of conducting civil war. Let us show them that the Yankees have changed all that.) (He takes a pen and writes.)

My dear Beauregard: My health is excellent, and I have read your letter with the greatest satisfaction. I regret, however, not to be able to comply with your demand. I will not surrender—immediately. You understand I must pay a little attention to appearances. At the same time I do not conceal from you that I have but forty-eight hours and a quarter of provision. Arrange yourself accordingly, and commence the fire when it suits you. Your devoted besieged, ———.

DURING.

The fire is opened between the fort and the besieged. Maj. Anderson inspects, with laudable economy, the distribution of powder. Gen. Beauregard sets down in a memorandum book the number of shots. Not far from there, on the wharves of Charleston, seats have been erected as at a circus, where ladies in grand toilet "assist" at the representation.

The cannon of the Fort: Boum! boum!

The cannon of the Fleet: Boum! boum!

Major Anderson—Hallo there, not so fast! It is only half-past seven. If you don't know how to make the pleasure last longer, I shall have a quarrel with my friend Beauregard.

Gen. Beauregard—Sixteen hundred and twenty-eight, sixteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen hundred and thirty—Mr. Gibson, more attention to what you are doing. Your battery has just made a shot more than the fort. Such an act of bad faith will displease my friend Anderson.

A Waiter of the Cafe—(Going through the crowd seated on the wharf)—Orgeat, lemonade, beer!

A Colporteur—Here's the programme of the performance! The name and the grade of all the actors who figure in the civil war! Demand the programme! You will find all the details on the order of the cannonade, the fixed number of discharges—here's the programme!

The Cannon—Boum! boum!

A Lady—(To her neighbor)—Isn't it amusing, Louisa?

Louisa—Oh yes, its charming.

The Lady—(To another lady)—Pardon, Madam, will you be good enough to lend me your lorgnette?

Certainly.

The Lady—What a handsome fellow, the little officer who commands the battery to the right. Look, Louisa, what an elegant uniform, and the straw-colored gloves over a hand that indicates a gentleman.

Louisa—He has seen us; he is turning his telescope toward us.

The Lady—Bravo, officer, bravo!

The Waiter—Orgeat, lemonade, beer!

A Dandy of Charleston—(To one of his comrades.) I was sure Sue wouldn't miss a show like this.

Is she here?

The second to the left, on the same seat with us.

And you are not going to speak to her?

Directly, during the intermission. The bombardment, according to the programme, is to cease from ten till eleven, to give the audience time to breakfast.

The Cannon—Boum! boum!

The Colporteur—Here's the programme!

Major Anderson—Halt! Ten o'clock; the intermission commences.

Gen. Beauregard—Don't budge, boys, it is the hour of the armistice.

During the intermission there reigns the most animated conversation.

The Lady—I would like to know how it is going to finish.

Louisa—They say that the fort is to surrender, after which all hands are to embrace.

The Lady—Is there to be no song in the afterpiece?

Perhaps: Gen. Beauregard is very gallant towards the ladies.

The Dandy—Believe me, my dear Sue——

Sue—Sir, I beg you to let me alone. Your duty was to take part in this military pantomime.

The Dandy—So as to get killed! Thank you. Pooh! Wasn't it agreed that each party was to shoot too high?

Thunder! If I had only known that!

The Cannon—Boum! boum!

The Lady—Attention, the intermission is up.

Maj. Anderson—Go it boys! We have but twenty minutes longer to defend ourselves.

Gen. Beauregard—Let's make hot work, my men, for the *finale*.

The Cannon—Boum! boum!

Maj. Anderson—Down with the curtain! Put up the white flag: I surrender.

The Audience—Bravo! bravo! Anderson! Beauregard! Anderson! Beauregard!

(The Major salutes, the General salutes, everybody salutes—Tableau.)

AFTER.

Maj. Anderson—General, accept my compliments. You fire admirably. Not a single one of my men has been touched.

The General—Dear Major, permit me also to felicitate you on the precision of your fire. Not a scratch in my ranks.

The Major—An honest man never breaks his word.

The General—Those barbarous Europeans never could have conducted such a battle, Major!

The Major—General?

The General—What if we take out a patent for our new invention of *civil war in a parlor?*

Malakoff.

FROM ENGLAND.

The American Question in London—The Anglo-American Press—Sentiment of British Capitalists—Lord Lyons' Dispatches—The Weather and the Crops—Books.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

London, Monday, May 11, 1861.

There are three questions of commanding interest to be written upon at the moment from London to the United States; first, the intentions of the British Government; second, the feeling of British capitalists; and third, the feeling among resident Americans.

Taking the last first, we have here in London two hostile American camps; the Union party, represented by the *London American*, and the Confederate State party, to be represented by a paper about to be started under some such name as the *Confederate Republican*, the *Confederate Union*, or the *Confederate Herald*. I am told, on what must be considered good authority, that everything is in train for the Southern organ making its *début* in a week or two, under the editorship in chief of Mr Dudley Mann. His assumption of the editorship is likely, because, if the *London American* ever goes to the wall it will be in consequence of not having a proper editor. Almost every American adventurer, now in London, has had more or less to do with the editing of the *American*, and as too many cooks always spoil the broth, it has not yet made its mark, and is comparatively unknown. There was no one besides connected with it who could foresee what was coming; and holding a dangerous half-and-half middle course, it has pleased nobody, and disgusted a great number of its best supporters and warmest friends. Of course the time for indecision is now past, and the *London American* does its best against the Secessionits, and is a thorn in the side of those living here with Southern sympathies.

Under the auspices of the Southern Embassy and the pen of Mr. Mann, London Southerners look forward to the new organ being a great commercial and political success. It is to dissemminate information regarding the Border and Cotton States, and to make common cause with England for the extension of the policy of free trade. Slavery is to be glided over by the promise that so soon as the connexion with the "bloody North" is severed, Slavery will soon die out, and in much the same way as it is said to have died out in the original States. Southerners will have to choose between negroes and speculations which will pay better, and so on. I go into this detail that you may know what the Southern platform is here in England. Commercially it is supposed, and I believe wrongly, that the paper will command a great sale in the manufacturing districts. Every man interested in cotton, and who desires to buy grain, and beef and pork, cheaper in New-Orleans than in New-York, is expected to advertise and subscribe, and introduce the paper among his friends. Speaking from some experience of newspapers, I say unhesitatingly, that neither of these results will be realized. In nothing are Englishmen so shy as in supporting new newspapers, and this Mr. Mann and his friends will by and by find out, if they unwisely make a trial.

As you are aware, we have at the moment two Southern steamboat schemes before the public. One between Liverpool and New Orleans, and the other between Liverpool and Charleston. So far as I can learn, the promoters of these two schemes are the promoters also of the Southern newspaper, and if the newspaper fares no better than the steamboats, it will be some time yet before the trade of Illinois is permanently diverted down the Mississippi in the Winter time while the Erie Canal is frozen. I am told that not a single share in either of the steamboat schemes has yet been sold, that not a single inquiry has been made regarding them. So far they are a total failure.

Passing to the second question, that, namely, of the feeling among British capitalists, it is one of sincere regret. It is felt that the cause of liberty and civilization has now been hopelessly thrown back for many years, and if their counsel were to be taken, it would be that peace should be at once restored by any sacrifice. Nothing like panic exists among them, nor is that to be expected, should difficulties even multiply. Their confidence in things coming right in the end is unbounded, and a market will be found here for Securities, as well as other things which the Union States have to offer. The sympathy of the monied men is shared by the masses. With the multitude the Southeners are looked upon as vandals, holding an unfortunate race of human beings in hopeless bondage, and it is to the sympathy of the English masses with the North that the indecision of the British Government is to be traced. To fight for Slavery against freedom would be abhorrent to every Englishman, and the thunders of Exeter Hall would be hurled at the head of any Government, under any circumstances, to propose such a thing.

But the Government are now being worked on by Manchester, and the Conservative Party seem keenly alive to the risks to which British lives and property in the Northern and Southern States are now exposed. Manchester points to 4,000,000 of the British population being dependent on the cotton trade, and firmly asks that the supply be continued at all hazards. They even go the length of asking that, if necessary, war must be at once declared; while the Conservatives in the interest of the toiling millions, but more especially in the interest of British lives and property, demand the immediate presence of an overwhelming force, both upon the Lakes and the Atlantic coast. What the Government will do, under this combined pressure, it is of course impossible to say. Into their hands the issues of peace and war are now placed, or rather claimed, as on Tuesday night Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, told the member from Liverpool, Mr. Horsfall, that the intended policy of the Government in the matter of the question of rights of neutrals, and other things, could not now be referred to in that House, without detriment to the public service. Perhaps you will know what is to be done, sooner than we do here in London, as I am told the return dispatches to Lord Lyons will be submitted to a Cabinet Council to-day, and be sent out by the steamer bearing this letter. If your Washington correspondent can find out what passes between Lord Lyons and Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, within the next ten days, you will know the secret.

The weather, which, for the past few days has been cold and backward, has become more seasonable. During the last twelve hours a good deal of rain has fallen, and should warm weather follow, there will be little fear entertained for the crop; but should the east wind return, uneasiness will be at once felt. On the continent the weather has been most unseasonable, and the fruit crop is said to be wholly ruined. A change has, however, also taken place there, and the crops are reported as being revived, and looking well. In Liverpool there has been, of course, great excitement in the cotton trade, and prices close firm and the market highly speculative. A strong disposition has been manifested, both in Liverpool and here, to part with American ship property, but very few buyers have yet come forward. The sales which have been made are of ships whose best days are over, and which are only fit for the East India coal-trade.

The book-trade suffers greatly, both from the tariff and the want of American demand. Of the last volume of the *Punch* reissue, 1,000 instead of 60,000 volumes were sent, and the 1,000 were paid for in advance. An attempt will be made, I am told, to introduce the penny London papers to the American public, should the paper duty be now repealed.

OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

Further Intimations of British and French Opinions.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is a more extended report of the discussion in the House of Lords, on the 10th inst., of which we gave a very brief abstract yesterday:

The Earl of Derby said: The point to which I wish to call the attention of your lordships is the position in which British seamen may probably be placed in consequence of the announcements made by the Southern and the Northern States. If there is one mode of warfare which has more attractions for seamen than another it is precisely the system of privateering. Privateering is a sort of sea-poaching, and is peculiarly attractive to the more reckless and dissolute class of sailors. It combines inducements,—a certain amount of daring, a certain amount of risk, and considerable chances of profit,—inducements which, coupled with drink, apart from any question of distress or poverty, which I believe does not form an element in more than one case out of a hundred, are precisely those that lead to poaching in England, and are also precisely those that would lure seamen into the privateering service. But, unfortunately, the American law on the subject is of a rather stringent character, because it attaches the penalty of death to the crime of privateering. It is, therefore, important to those British seamen who are liable to be attracted by the various inducements of privateering that they should know upon what footing they stand with respect to their rights as British subjects. [Hear, hear.] I need not say that the offence of entering upon the privateering service is an offence against the Foreign Enlistment Act, but that Act does not impose any penalty so severe as that of capital punishment; and if a British seaman who has entered one of the Southern privateers, who has been captured by a Northern ship of war, and who may be condemned to death, is entitled to claim any protection even for his life from his own Government, I cannot conceive anything more certain to involve us in most serious and embarrassing complications with the United States, or more likely to render us, almost necessarily, parties in that unhappy contest from which I cordially join with the noble lord at the head of the Foreign-office in the earnest desire that we may continue to stand aloof. [Hear, hear.] On the other hand, if a British seaman by entering a Southern privateer does not forfeit his right to claim the protection of his own Government, which I apprehend he would do, it should be distinctly and publicly made known to him on the part of the Government that if he is led into such a criminal undertaking from any temptation whatever, and if he is thereby exposed to the most serious consequences, even in the loss of his life by judicial sentence, in that case his blood will be on his own head, and he must not expect the slightest interference on the part of this country to save him from consequences, however deplorable, provoked by his own rashness. [Hear, hear.] I understand that a proclamation is about to be issued by the Government on the subject of belligerent rights. *I hope that in that proclamation a most distinct and emphatic warning will be given to all seamen in the service of Her Majesty as to the conditions upon which they will engage in the system of privateering. There should be no doubt left on their minds, but the fullest and plainest intimation should publicly be made to them whether, if they do engage in such a service, they will, or will not, in extremity, be entitled to expect any protection or any interference on the part of this country.* [Hear, hear.] I hope my noble friend will state to your lordships whether the Government have come to any conclusion upon this question; and, if so, whether they are prepared forthwith to issue a public proclamation indicating the course they intend to pursue, and the consequences likely to result to British seamen.

Earl Granville—The noble Earl has evinced a becoming appreciation of the difficulties which may arise to ourselves from the unfortunate state of things in the United States. With respect, however, to the question of the belligerent rights of the parties now unhappily engaged in war, the noble Earl has not asked for an expression of opinion on the part of the Government, and therefore I am absolved from entering into a discussion of that most important, difficult and delicate subject. But the noble earl has inquired whether it is our intention to issue a proclamation warning the subjects of Her Majesty against in any manner departing from that neutrality which Her Majesty herself is so desirous to observe. To that question, as the noble Earl has stated, an answer has already been given in another place, viz.: That it is the intention of the Government, according to custom, to issue a proclamation giving such warning to all the subjects of Her Majesty. The precise wording of the proclamation is a matter of considerable importance and difficulty, requiring some deliberation; but I may state that the Government are anxious to make it as plain and emphatic as possible. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Derby—Perhaps the noble Earl will inform your lordships whether, in the event of the Northern States acting upon their expressed intention to treat privateering as piracy, and British seamen being sentenced to death, it is to be distinctly understood that such persons will not be entitled to claim protection from their own country.

Earl Granville—*It is quite clear that after the proclamation has been issued no British seaman will be entitled to claim the official protection of his Government.* [Hear, hear.]

Lord Brougham concurred in every word that had been addressed to their lordships upon this subject. *Privateering was piracy by the law of nations, and any British subject engaging in it, whether belonging to the service of Her Majesty or not, must take the consequences of his crime.*

The Earl of Hardwicke wished to express his individual opinion—in opposition to that of the noble and learned lord—that privateering did not in all cases constitute piracy. Without referring particularly to the case of the United States, he might observe that he thought a feeble power engaged in a maritime war had a perfect right to avail itself of its merchants' ships for the purpose of aiding in the contest in which it might happen to be involved.

THE VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

AMERICAN BELLIGERANTS AND EUROPEAN NEUTRALS.

From the London Saturday Review.

Common sense dictates—what the English Government laid down many years ago in the case of Greece—that it is a question of fact, rather than of law, when a revolted portion of a State with which we are on terms of amity can be fairly recognized as a belligerent without violating neutrality. There must be a certain amount of success on the part of the rebels—they must have something like an orderly and established government—they must, in the language of a dispatch quoted by Lord John Russell, have attained "a "certain degree of force and consistency." *It is seldom, however, that the recognition is entirely determined by a calculation of the position and resources of the revolted province or State. The neutral is aware that recognition of any sort has a political bearing, and gives at least a slight accession of prestige to the rebels. The neutral may say that he only registers a fact, and this is true; but as one of the parties to the conflict wishes the fact should be registered, and the other generally wishes it should not, there is always a slight favor done to the one side, and a slight disfavor done to the other.* The neural, also, very naturally takes into consideration whether it is convenient for him that he should recognize the belligerent. It might easily be a pure matter of indifference, except for political reasons, whether the recognition was conceded or not. The recognition of Hungary was refused, we may suppose, partly because the English Government did not like to prejudice the Austrian cause, and still more because, as Hungary has no seaboard and had no ships, none of the difficulties could arise which throw us into such perplexity when a Power which we do not recognise as a belligerent exercises the rights of a belligerent at sea. No one in England can doubt that our Government has done quite right to recognise the Southern States as a belligerent Power, although *in this case we should be more than usually sorry to injure the State that claims to be the sovereign.* It is greatly for our convenience to recognize the Southerners, and they have quite enough of force and consistency to justify us. All that we do by this recognition is to acknowledge their flag, and to reserve the right of sending Consuls to their ports. The formal recognition of them as an independent nation is quite a different thing. *The one does not at all compel us to grant the other; and we are as much at liberty to make what stipulations we please, should we ever formally recognize the Southern Confederation, as if we were now going to treat them as pirates.* The notion that a vessel has only to show the Union Jack at her mizzen, and carry as many rifles, cannon, and other contraband of war as it pleases through a flotilla of Northern cruisers into any Southern port is, we apprehend, a mere delusion. The claim of the Americans, that a ship bearing the American flag should never be stopped or questioned at sea, only referred to times of peace; and we ourselves have taken on us to pronounce that this is not a time of peace, but of war. With most nations except England, the United States had entered into a convention stipulating that the flag should cover the goods, provided that the enemy of the time being recognized the same rule. It would appear that this would apply in the case of a French ship at the present moment, as the enemy—that is, the South—must be supposed to observe the rule laid down with regard to France by the parent Confederation, and is sure, as a matter of fact, to observe a rule that will conciliate European Powers. *A French ship may, therefore, we imagine, carry enemy's goods, except contraband of war, into an American port, but an English ship cannot.* With regard to blockade, no question is likely to arise, as all parties agree that, to be operative, it ought to be real, and not what is termed a paper blockade. Nor can the doctrine that a sovereign cannot blockade his own ports, if such a strange doctrine ever existed, be applied in this case. *We have admitted the right of blockade in conceding the title of a belligerent to the party whose ports are blockaded.* The general result of the inquiry is not, perhaps, quite so favorable to English interests as could be wished. But we may observe, that to have rights, and to exercise them, are two very different things, and it is scarcely to be supposed that either party to the conflict will venture to qurrel with England, or even to incur the ill-feeling which might very easily ensue, if we found the general rights of belligerents over neutrals were used to place us at an exceptional disadvantage.

From the London Spectator.

A blockade, it is announced, to be respected must be effective, a principle perfectly intelligible. But it is one America has not yet accepted, she, indeed, having lately raised the strange point that no State can blockade its own ports. The latter quibble, invented to compel the King of Naples to restore an American ship seized off Palermo, will, of course, be silently laid aside. But no one can doubt that the North will interpret "effective" blockades as loosely as it can, or that a violation of an effective blockade will produce intense irritation in the American mind. *It is true, the European Powers, as matters stand, can enforce their own principle, but this country does not desire, in enforcing it, to drift into a position of hostility to men who are contending against an insurrection raised by Slave Power.*

Perhaps the simplest and, in the end, the fairest arrangement would be to notify that the European Governments intended to enforce their own laws, except as regards privateers. *But this rule implies a wide exception in favor of the South, and we hold that the radical principle of British policy should be, granted a doubt, to explain that doubt in favor of the North.* It is with them, and not with slave-owners, that our permanent sympathies must lie, and our interests are not very deeply endangered. We want nothing of the South except cotton, and, friendly or hostile, she must either sell her cotton, or perish from inability to feed her slaves. To carry out the whole law of Europe is, however, impossible, without coercing North as well as South, and the partial arrangement brings some large advantages. It would give to the British the whole of the carrying trade, both North and South, and preserve the communication of both parties with each other and the European world. It would enable the North and South to ship their wheat and cotton, and thus reduce the amount of suffering this iniquitous war must, in any case, produce, by exempting the North from the stoppage of her trade, and Lancashire from the interruption of her cotton supply.

From the London Times, May 10.

America's present position is one which she never could have foreseen, and never contemplated; it is the direct contrary of all that she has ever marked out for herself, and she has consequently been industriously vindicating principles and making precedents, all of which will now go to the contraction of her own belligerent rights. She has saved from perishing the vile trade of privateering, and the existence of privateers scattered over every sea will necessitate, the dividing of her fleet in order to protect her commerce. She has stretched the rights of neutrals to resistance of the once conceded right of search and visit, and she has thereby given us immunity for every character of goods which we may carry in our free neutral ships. She has even, we believe, gone further than this. If we mistake not, she, in a very recent case of an American ship seized by Neapolitan cruisers off Sicily, raised and insisted upon the point that a State cannot blockade its own ports. We speak from impression, and not from reference; but be believe we are correct in saying that the United States demanded and obtained restitution and compensation from the King of Naples, upon the ground that, as he claimed Sicily as a part of his dominions—just as Mr. Lincoln now claims the Seceded States—he could not lawfully blockade the ports of Sicily. However this may be, we have said enough to show that there is really some complication in the questions which the Government declined last night to discuss. But it is a consolation to know that in dealing with these questions we shall have to deal with a people who have always been the champions of the rights of neutrals, and who will have no difficulty in appreciating the arguments in that interest which we shall have to lay before them.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

From the London News, May 10.

It remains to be seen what effect will be produced upon the Secessionists by their discovery that the North can and will fight. Hitherto they have simply and sincerely believed that in warfare the game would be their own. They have throughout assumed, without misgiving, that the Northern men have not pluck, or endurance, or martial spirit, or any soul of antagonism in them. If this appears too absurd for belief, let it be remembered that the Secessionists are not without warrant for a part of their assumption, and that their own position accounts for the rest. We must remember the political submissiveness of the Free States for a long course of years—a submissiveness which the South has only erred in ascribing to the wrong sort of cowardice. We must remember, too, that the Southern people have all their lives seen work done only by slaves, so that they naturally conceive that all who work are slavish. Any miserable fellow who earns his bread by toil in their region is lower in their eyes than the negroes, and he is usually as degraded in fact as he appears to them. Their notion is that the North is peopled with degraded white workers like these; and they have never formed the conception of bands of citizens like the fishermen of Marblehead, and the quarrymen of Quincy, and the farmers of New-York—men of valor and patriotism, who leave their boats on the shore, and the pick in the rock, and the plow in the field, to save the Republic from receiving any harm. A little time will show what the Secessionists think of the unexpected enemy they have chosen to bring down upon themselves. The Northern men ought, at the same time, to feel that this war is their retribution for political unfaithfulness. They have chosen to be ill-represented in the government; to be repressed by their own leaders; to submit to the disgrace of political subserviency; and to postpone their popular government to the aristocratic assumptions of a section of the Union which has never been really republican. They are now undergoing the retribution of their sin. We cannot join in any exclamations about the unexpected and astonishing character of the convulsion; for, as Lord Palmerston says, any one with common foresight must have expected it. Nor can we join in any cry about the horribleness and incredible dreadfulness of the issue of this long controversy. We sympathize rather with the solemn joy of the Free States, who feel, even at this hour of crisis, that there is something more precious to a self-ruling people than "blood and treasure." We congratulate them on having at last thrown off their burden of iniquity, and found themselves free to assert their old liberties, and recover the esteem of the best part of the world. They will show us now, at last, what popular self-government is. The crisis brings out its virtue in fostering love of country, and a capacity for self-sacrifice and union of heart and hand on great occasions. These men have a country and a polity which they can fight and die for. The time past, in which a miserable vice in their polity demoralized and disheartened them, will be a lesson for the future; and this season of retribution and emancipation once over, they may start afresh, and show the world what popular government may be and do, when freed from the curse of complicity with the grossest tyranny which man can exercise over man.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MANLY POLICY.

From the Morning Post, (Ministerial,) May 9.

Mr. Lincoln, who has been little more than two months in office, has pursued a manly and constitutional policy. He has, with very inefficient means, endeavored to reassert the supremacy of the law. He has received little assistance from Congress, *which has proved the utter futility and inability of American democratic institutions, even in a good cause, to support the Executive Government in a great national crisis.* The blame of failure does not rest with Mr. Lincoln, but with Mr. Buchanan, who, by his temporising policy, first permitted the secession movement to develop itself into a well organized and successful rebellion, and then left a fatal heritage of trouble and disaster for his successor. If the late President had sent to Charleston two or three of the men-of-war which have recently been destroyed at Norfolk, to save them from falling into the hands of the Southern Confederation, the whole complication might have been avoided. But the two contending parties must be left to work out their destiny free from the interference of England or any other European Power, whose sympathy and good offices would be equally misconstrued on the other side of the Atlantic. It must, however, be remembered that Slavery is the only excuse which the South can offer for rebellion and treason, and that the North carefully abstained from coercion so long as a hope of conciliation was possible.

LORD DERBY AMERICANIZED.

From the Belfast Northern Whig.

If Lord Derby had had a better cause, he would probably have spoken in a better temper. When he speaks of the leaders of the Whig party as "allying themselves with men from whose principles and politics they wholly dissent," and as "dragged into a reluctant support of measures and of men of which and of whom they would not hesitate to speak in private in the most depreciatory terms," he must have forgotten that he himself was speaking in public. Such allusions to private conversations, (be they real, or as imaginary as those of Mr. Landor himself) are unparalleled in a statesman of Lord Derby's eminence; and could not have been made in either House of Parliament without leading to immediate apology and retractation. Lord Derby has a great horror of the political institutions of America. But, in thus publicly alluding to what he can only have learned in private conversations, he imitates and, so far as his example extends, helps to introduce here the worst fault of American political life—the absence of reliance on the inviolability of communications made in the unguarded confidence of social intercourse.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

A letter from Toulon says: "The civil which seems on the point of breaking out between the disunited States of America is about to open for the French arsenals a market for exportation which certainly was not foreseen. It is stated that American agents have come to France to purchase arms and military equipments, which the storehouses of the State will be only too glad to get rid of."

An English journal having stated that the French Consul at Richmond had joined in approving the secession of Virginia, the *Patrie* (semi-official) feels enabled to deny this statement, and to give assurance that the French representatives, without exception, South as well as North, have preserved the most perfect neutrality. This, it adds, is their absolute duty.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, writing on the 9th, says:

The French correspondents of Paris journalism from New-York take, of course, a view of this disruption, or "difficulty" in its bearing, on their own country's interest, and yet the bias of these communications is unmistakably all in favor of the Northern States, though, perhaps, the best customers of France are in the South. The whole of Louisiana may be still considered a detached province of Lousland, and New Orleans, the capital of another Touraine; while silks, satins, ribbons, and fancy goods, equally produced by the industrial Free States, find no competition in the slave-holding. *Le Siecle* is able to inform us to-day that the French Regiment of Volunteers from New-York, "La Brigade de Lafayette," is the most ardent and serviceable corps Lincoln can muster, and has marched for Washington. The German and Irish "are not amiss," though the latter contingent seems as yet to have only won distinction by its absence from the ground on the Prince of Wales' visit. We have here in Paris John Mitchel, editing from *Rue d'Enfer*, a congenial weekly print in Dublin, and with instinctive wrongheadedness he is all for Slavery, there being a dash of rebellion, as well as wickedness, mixed in this "breaker full of the sweet South." No news yet about Meagher "of the sword," or into which scale of the balance he means to fling that formidable falchion.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

United States District Court.—No calendar.

Supreme Court—General Term.—The following non-enumerated cases will be first called—Nos. 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 111, 126. Enumerated cases will then be heard—Nos. 68, 73, 11, 33, 86, 77, 2. Preferred cases—Nos. 59, 61, 78, 93, 402, 545, 13, 20, 1, 3, 81, 82, 82½, 15, 16, 17, 19, 18, 72, 84.

Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos; 875, 925, 365, 961, 957, and Oyer and Terminer, *Part II.*, adjourned.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 1177, 1611, 1369, 1775, 1789, 1795, 1769, 1157, 1797, 1717, 819, 583, 1729, 1473, 1475, 1867. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 1330, 1514, 1574, 1596, 1602, 1604, 1612, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1624, 1628, 1630, 1638, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1366.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 346, 959, 1158, 1215, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1308, 1309. *Part II*—Nos. 177, 713, 935, 881, 557, 535, 1092, 1186, 1264, 1269, 1272, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1202.

Action to Recover for an Alleged False Imprisonment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

James Cassin vs. Laurence Delany.—This action is brought to recover on the ground of an alleged false arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiff, as appears from his own testimony, was, in November, 1855, in the employ of the defendant's wife as the collector of her rents and as clerk in her store. About this time, at the instigation of the defendant, he was arrested on a charge of embezzling $15, and brought before a magistrate on that charge. The magistrate, not thinking the charge sufficiently well established, discharged the plaintiff from custody, whereupon he brings this action. On the trial he testifies that on a certain day in November, a bill came into the store to be discharged. It was a bill due for paper; that not being sufficient funds in the drawer to pay the bill, plaintiff recollecting that a Mrs. King still owed certain rent to Mr. Delany, went to see her, and collected $95; with $15 of this he paid the bill, returning the other to Mrs. Delany and her husband, and, as plaintiff says, telling them what he had done. Shortly after this, at the instance of the defendant, he was arrested for an alleged embezzlement of the $15.

Plaintiff claims $10,000 damages. The defence is a general denial.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

ILLEGAL SENTENCE—REVOLT.

The United States vs. James Morris and twenty-one others.—This matter came up on *habeas corpus*. The men were part of the crew of the ship *Staghound*, and were indicted for a revolt and mutiny on board the ship in Angler Roads. By advice of counsel they pleaded guilty to an endeavor to make a revolt, and Judge Smalley, then sitting in the Court, on the 26th January last, sentenced them to be imprisoned at hard labor—Morris for five years, four others for two years and six months each, and the rest for a year and a half each.

On this *habeas corpus* the matter was now brought up, and on the ground that the sentence was without authority of law, in that for such an offence the statute prescribes imprisonment without saying at hard labor, and that the men had been sent to the State Prison instead of the Penitentiary—the Court now ordered them to be discharged.

Morris, however, was still held under an indictment for the murder of the second mate at the time of the disturbance.

For the Government, Mr. Smith; for the prisoners, Mr. Ridgway and Judge Beebe.

The United States vs. James Herbert et al.—This was a similar application. These men, however, were tried and convicted, and Judge Smalley, instead of sentencing them to imprisonment at hard labor at Sing Sing, sentenced them to the Penitentiary, and their discharge was claimed on that ground; but the Court refused to discharge them. Application denied.

For the Government, Mr. Smith; for the prisoners, Mr. Dillaye.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CONTEST.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Augusta J. Blankman.—The testimony in this case again proceeded, after nearly a month's postponement, in consequence of the absence of the Surrogate. The contestants introduced three or four witnesses to impeach the character of Mr. Kirkpatrick, one of the main witnesses for the will, all of whom made pretty hard statements respecting the general character of Mr. Kirkpatrick. Some of them would not believe him under oath, and others testified that very serious charges had been made against him in times past. A *nol. pros.*, however, was entered in the worst case.

The matter was adjourned to this day.

J. S. Carpentier for proponent; H. L. Clinton for contestants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A MURDER TRIAL.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge Wells, the District-Attorney moved on the trial of William Robinson and John S. Jackson, jointly indicted for the murder of Stephen Goodwin, on the 31st of January last. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Waterbury and Mr. Anthon; Messrs. John T. Doyle and Edwin Grover for the defense. The prisoners' counsel demanded a separate trial, and Robinson was therefore put to the bar. A jury was impanneled with little difficulty, and Mr. Anthon briefly opened the case and called

Mr. Moran, who testified that he was barkeeper at Mr. Duryea's Saloon, corner of South-street and Catherine-slip. On the night of the 31st of January last, at about half past twelve o'clock, the deceased, Goodwin, was in the saloon, in the act of lighting a pipe, when four men entered; these were the two prisoners and two others, Jones and Donovan, who had been kept in the House of Detention as witnesses; the deceased remarked to Robinson, "You look like a man who came to get shipped at my ship this afternoon;" Robinson made some insulting reply, and struck him in the face, saying, "You are a mate, and you think sailors are dogs—take that up, if you are a man;" the deceased said he did not want to take it up, and soon went out of the store; all four of the men followed; they were gone a few minutes, and returned and took a drink; while they were drinking, the deceased came in holding on to his side, and exclaiming, "My God! my God! what have I done, that these men should use me so?" he opened his coat and disclosed blood on his shirt; witness said he was not accountable for what happened outside, and it was none of his business; the deceased then left; when the four men had come in after following the deceased out, the witness saw no blood on any of them, except on Jones, whose forehead was bleeding.

A witness by the named of *Frasier* who was present at the time in the shop, next gave the same account as that of the first witness, adding that the parties were badly intoxicated at the time.

A witness, *Masterson*, testified to having seen several persons around the deceased outside, when he was apparently down on the ground.

Coroners Schirmer and Bouton testified that they took an *ante-mortem* deposition of the deceased at the City Hospital, where he died three days after the stabbing. The deceased recognized the prisoners, and pointed out Robinson as the man who stabbed him. The deposition was then read in evidence, and simply recounted the scene in the bar-room as the witnesses had already described it, adding that after deceased got out doors he was set upon by the four men, and cruelly kicked, beaten, and stabbed by Robinson; he had given them no provocation and had never seen them before; he was a native of Maine, and at the time of the stabbing was mate of a vessel—the *Charles Hill*.

The case was not finished when the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock. After the conclusion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For misdemeanor—William Marsten, John S. Annabel.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Mary Sullivan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

Augustus Lee, a lad indicted for larceny from the person, was convicted, and sent to the House of Refuge.

Another lad, John McGowan, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was also sent to the House of Refuge, as were also William Jones and Henry Velson, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the first degree.

The only other case called was that of John Brown and Wm. Frommlet, indicted for burglary in entering the store of Levi on the 17th of August last, and stealing therefrom eight hundred cravats. The prisoners were convicted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—James Anderson, Peter Corbitt.

For Arson—Louis Kulbil.

For Misdemeanor—Thomas Cushing.

For False Pretences—George Speacer, Chas. Torrev *alias* Glanders.

For Forgery—John Hanley.

For Burglary—James Murphy.

For Larceny—Hirsch Oppenheimer, Frank J. Thornton, John Moore.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Mary McGuire.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen

Everett et al. vs. Garrison et al.—Order vacated with $10 costs.

Reed vs. Dwyer.—Appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

The President, &c., of the Troy City Bank vs. Magie.—Appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

Kennedy vs. Simpson.—Appeal dismissed, and order affirmed.

Vosburgh vs. Huntington.—Appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of E. R. L'Amereaus, &c.—Referred to Orsanus Bushnell, Esq.

Foggo vs. Salter et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Same vs. Same.—Appeal dismissed.

The People ex rel Hackley vs. Kelly.—Relator to be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

Richmond vs. Hamilton et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Knower vs. Driggs.—Order of Special Term reversed, with costs.

Tram vs. Brown.—Appeal dismissed.

Willett vs. The Equitable Fire Insurance Company.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Camp vs. Weeks.—Order affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Ingraham, J.—*Hurlbut et al. vs. Torrey.*—Motion granted for second Friday in June.

Walters vs. Walters.—Referred to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq.

Artison's Bank vs. Oakley.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Small vs. Weil.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Du Puget vs. Hamed et al.—Motion allowed with $10 costs.

Kissam vs. Marshall.—Motion granted.

Skiner et al. vs. Ottinger.—Three suits. Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Hoffman vs. Matthews.—Motion denied.

Gale vs. Sutherly.—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Cook vs. Rouch.—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Life Insurance Policies on Southern Lives.

In pleasing contrast to the dishonorable and dishonest conduct of many merchants and banking institutions in the South, in the repudiation of their debts, we cite the action of a Massachusetts Institution, the *New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company*, in relation to policies held by persons living in the South. By the terms of the policy, any person holding a policy who shall die in violation of, or in consequence of violating, or attempting to violate, the laws of the United States, or of any State, county or place, the policy becomes void, and the company is not liable for the loss. In equity, and in honorable contrast to the action of the South, this Company has adopted the following rules, which we take from their circular:

1. In case a member wishes to enter into actual military service under the seceding States, or any of them, against the United States, the Company will, on his previous application before so engaging in such service, *accept the surrender of his policy, and pay him its value on the usual terms for surrender in sixty days after application therefor*, where the parties interested can make a legal surrender, so as to exonerate the Company.

2. In case of any member being compelled, and unexpectedly or suddenly called into such actual service, a surrender of his policy shall be accepted, and payment of its value made, on notice of sixty days, provided application therefor shall be made by him, or his representatives, for such surrender as soon as reasonably practicable, within the period of not over forty days from his entering into such actual service, where the parties interested can make a legal surrender.

3. Where the assured, or parties interested, prefer not to surrender, or where a valid surrender and an adequate discharge of the Company cannot be given, the *risk may be suspended*, and cease provisionally, and premium remain unpaid, and the Policy thus forfeited for the time, but not struck off the books, with the understanding that if the insured life drops during the suspension of the risk, the *Company will pay the value of which the Policy* was of, for surrender at the time of the forfeiture for non-payment of premium, and if the life survives the present troubles, the Company will, at their election, either revive the Policy upon reasonable terms, or pay its value for surrender at the time of forfeiture, with interest.

This action of this Company, at the first reading, would appear as furnishing means to our enemies for carrying on the war, but upon careful examination, it will be seen to be the correct action of a company in closing any policy with one who proposes to cease his connection, after having been insured a series of years, and who has heretofore payed his premium in good faith. This is more noteworthy as a commercial transaction, for the reason that by the terms of the policy the company would not be liable, and all former premiums might be forfeited to the company. It is also noteworthy, as showing the honest, truthful manner with which the North engaged in this contest.

MEDICUS.

Young Burglars.—Four boys, named James Donnelly, eleven years of age, John Costes, aged twelve years, Charles Zeller, aged ten years, and James M. Sarley, aged eleven years, were arrested by Officer Jefferson, charged with burglariously entering, on Sunday last, the grocery store of Merritt & Lyons, No. 88 Division-street, and stealing therefrom small change to the amount of $10. They admitted that they were in the store and took the money. Justice Steers committed them to jail in default of $300 bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 22.

$7,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Coup.	86¾	20	Penn. Coal Co.	77
35,000	do	86	50	Pacific M.S.Co. b10	61½
1,000	U.S. 5s, 1865	85	1800	N.Y. Cen. R.	72
9,000	U.S. 5s, '74 Coup	79	250	do s30	71
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90. s3	43	50	do s30	70⅞
1,000	do	43¼	200	do	71⅞
1,000	Virginia St. 6s s5	47	50	do s30	71¾
2,000	do	49	200	do b3	72
5,000	do	48⅞	50	Erie Railroad	21½
2,000	do s3	48	5	Mich. Cen. Rd	43
5,000	do s3	47	100	do	42⅞
1,000	do c	47¼	150	M. S. & N. I. Rd	11¾
1,000	Ga. State 6s	60	50	do	11½
1,000	Mo. State 6s	39	5	Panama Rr	104
9,000	do	39¼	10	do	105
10,000	do b30	39½	50	do s30	104
15,000	do b3	39½	25	do	105½
3,000	do	39½	100	do	106
10,000	do b10	39½	50	I. C. R. sc. s3 aft op.	66
5,000	do s3	39¼	250	do opg.	66
5,000	N. C. State 6s c	60	50	do opg.	65¾
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	50¼	350	G. & C. R.	59¾
1,000	Chi.&N.W. 1st M.	35	100	do s10	58¾
5	Park Bank	90	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. b30	22⅞
5	Continental Bank	65	10	C. & R. I. R.	35
50	Canton Company	8⅞	25	do	34¾
50	do b60	9	150	do	34¼
100	do	8½	100	C. B. & Q. R.	57

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	86	100	Harlem Rd	11¼
2,000	Vir. State 6s s12	46	200	do s60	10¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	39¾	400	do	11
5,000	do s10	39½	50	Mich. Cen. R	42½
23,000	do	40	250	M. S. & N. I. Rd	11
2,000	La. State 6s	51	200	do	11½
3,000	Cal. S. 7s	75	50	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	27
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43¾	100	Panama Railroad	106
6,000	M. So. S. F. B.	70	50	do	106¼
1,000	H. R 3d M. B.	82	25	do	107
50	N. Y. Central R.	72	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip. opg	66
50	do s3	71¾	200	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	34
25	Erie Railroad	21¾	30	do	34½
50	do	21¾	100	do b60	34¼
150	Hudson R. R.	35			

Wednesday, May 22—P. M.

There was a quieter state of things on the Stock Exchange to-day than on Monday or Tuesday. The closing of the Illinois Central transfers yesterday made a considerable difference in the excitement on that particular stock, and attention is not yet directed to any one of the other of the Railways above the other. There is an evident disposition among the speculators for the fall, that is by parties who do not believe in the future upward or even steady course of the General Market, to put out contracts in New-York Central; while buyers are inclined to confine their purchases to the cash stock or very strict options. This feeling was manifest to-day, the sales being confined for the most part to cash or three days' time, all at about the same price of 72 ℔ cent. Illinois Central for the reopening of the transfers was firmer, selling at 66 ℔ cent., and there was a sudden rise of 5@6 ℔ cent. in Panama Shares, which had been ruling dull for three weeks or more at about par. The demand to-day carried the price up to 107 ℔ cent. The advance had no inflence on Pacific Mail, although the two stocks frequently sympathize in any upward movement growing out of special causes affecting the California trade. On the Western list, other than Illinois Central, a dull temper obtained, and Rock Island sold down to 34 ℔ cent.—the lowest figure ever before known for this stock. In State Stocks, the sudden rise of yesterday afternoon in Missouris was maintained at 39½@40 ℔ cent., and a rumor obtaining on the Street that the Interest Fund is not to be diverted to Military purposes, as proposed by the secession Gov. Jackson, and supposed to have been sanctioned by what is called the Military Act of the Legislature. As some other provisions of that Act are pronounced unconstitutional, the inference seems to be that the whole will fall to the ground, and the Bank of St. Louis thus be left free to apply the Interest Fund to its original purpose, provided the means can be placed in New-York in July without too great a pressure upon the local Money market, or too large a sacrifice in the way of exchange. The other State Stocks were higher on Tennessees, but unsettled and lower on Virginias than yesterday. Federal Coupon Stock of 1881 was also weaker, while the 1874s were firm, and the registered 1881s steady. After the Second Board, in the afternoon, the general market was steady in prices, without much activity of movement. The demand for Missouris continued, and 40½ ℔ cent. was paid, and that bid for more. New-York Central, 72 ℔ cent. For Panama, the advance was maintained, at 106½@107 ℔ cent.

The English steamers which arrived last evening delivered to-day about $1,638,000 in Gold, which caused a little more firmness in Bills on London at the close of the *Africa's* mail, business being done at 105½@106 ℔ cent. The Exports of Domestic Produce, however, from this port the present week, and the prospect of a continued heavy export movement in Grain and Flour, together with the light remittances of the Inspectors, induce the belief among the Bankers of a moderate couse of Exchange for some weeks to come. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,391,396	$1,536,119	$2,607,581
Previously reported	23,552,203	30,691,103	47,213,318
Since Jan. 1	$24,949,598	$32,227,222	$49,820,899

In our last paper we gave the consignees of Gold by the *Edinburgh*. We now annex a list of the consignees by the *Persia*, arrived last evening from Liverpool:

FROM LIVERPOOL.			
H. Sautter & Weirner	£1,000	Walsh, Carver & Chase	£2,350
F. F. Dufais	2,500	E. Bangs & Son	1,000
F. Butterfield & Co.	50,700	Harry Burrell & Co.	100
Bank of Commerce	50,000	Schuhardt & Gebhard	20,500
Abraham Bell's Sons	3,000	L. M. Hoffman & Co.	20,000
Geo. Cockburn	6,000	B. Berend & Co.	20,000
Brown Bros & Co.	2,959	Norman Jackson	10,000
Philip Speyer & Co.	45,000	Total	£233,825
		FROM HAVRE.	
A. B. Howe	325	Poiner & Co.	$40,000

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since Sept. 1, last, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	22,000	3,404,000	70,000	6,000	6,000
1859-60	34,000	4,307,000	44,000	6,000	4,000
1858-9	24,000	3,588,000	33,000	5,000	3,000
1857-8	32,000	2,862,000	27,000	6,000	2,000
1856-7	21,000	2,823,000	21,000	4,000	6,000
1855-6	41,000	3,330,000	24,000	—	7,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.				
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	2,042,000	562,000	350,000	2,954,000	175,000
1859-60	2,421,000	545,000	442,000	3,408,000	466,000
1858-9	1,700,000	382,000	492,000	2,574,000	431,000
1857-8	1,395,000	343,000	293,000	2,031,000	550,000
1856-7	1,245,000	358,000	360,000	1,963,000	324,000
1855-6	1,594,000	443,000	450,000	2,487,000	410,000

The crop information, (say Messrs. Neill,) this week, contains no new feature of importance. The war excitement still prevailing throughout the country, and the great irregularity of the Southern mails, render it difficult to obtain full advices. In some places, the Spring has been rather cold and backward, which, together with an excess of rain, has somewhat retarded the new growth. But, as a general thing, we learn that a "good stand" has been obtained, and with the fine growing weather which our latest accounts report, the young plant is doing well. Our correspondents still report a reduced area of ground planted in cotton this Spring, as compared with last year.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad street:

May 21—Philadelphia	par.
May 21—Boston	par.
May 14—New-Orleans	¾@1 d.
May 13—Mobile	¾@1 d.
	Premium.
May 21—Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
May 21—Washington	3 @ 4
May 19—Chicago	20 @ 25
May 19—Milwaukee	7 @ 8
May 19—Cleveland	1 @ 1½
May 18—St. Louis	15 @ 16
May 18—Louisville	3 @ 3½
May 19—Cincinnati	½@ ¾
May 19—Detroit	1 @ 1½
May 20—Pittsburgh	1¼@ 1½
May 21—Canada	½@ ¾
May 18—Davenport, Iowa	6 @ 8
May 18—Knoxville, Tennessee	10 @ 11
May 18—Alton, Ohio	1 @ 1½
May 20—Erie, Pennsylvania	¾@ 1

Annexed are the aggregates of the last three quarterly statements of the Ohio Banks:

	Nov., 1860.	Feb., 1861.	May, 1861.
Coin	$1,986,266	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange	1,768,594	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	12,140,565	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	8,533,572	[illegible]	[illegible]
Individual d'p'ts	5,195,626	4,026,920	[illegible]

The suspension of the Bank of the Interior at Albany was announced by telegraph this morning. The circulating notes are secured as follows:

New-York State 5s	$60,000
New-York State 5½s	41,000
New-York State 6s	98,550
United States 5s	37,000
United States 6s	23,000
Total	$259,550
Circulation	257,865

On the last quarterly statement of the Bank, there was due to the Bank, on Loans and Discounts, $526,000. And there was due from the Bank:

Net to Banks	$146,000
Depositors	100,000
State of New-York	102,000
Total	$348,000

No loss will fall upon the bill-holders of the Bank, and the security would seem to be ample, in addition, for Depositors. To the latter the Shareholders are individually responsible for any deficit that may accrue, to the amount of the Capital—$250,000.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway (late Milwaukee and Mississippi) report for the first and second weeks in the month of May, 1861:

	Present Week.	For the two Weeks.
Passengers	$3,773 31	$6,987 51
Freight	18,510 24	32,840 53
Mails and Express	590 60	1,181 19
Rent	674 67	1,182 68
Ferry	462 71	797 49
Total	$24,011 53	$42,989 40
Corresponding week	14,681 82	29,718 74
Increase	$9,329 71	$13,270 66

The closing rates of currency, as quoted by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, to-day, were as follows:

	Discount.
New-England and Philadelphia	— @ ¼
New-York State	⅜ @ ½
Pennsylvania State	2½ @ 5
Maryland	1 @ 3
Rebel States	25 @50
Kentucky	10 @12
Missouri	20 @25
Illinois	25 @60
Wisconsin	— @20
Ohio, Indiana and Canada	1 @ 1½

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. May 20.	LOANS. May 13.	SPECIE. May 20.	SPECIE. May 13.
Philadelphia	$3,208,000	$3,199,000	$689,000	$696,000
N. America	3,024,072	3,078,860	680,820	681,949
Farm. & Mech.	3,270,338	4,274,340	1,066,780	1,095,486
Commercial	1,564,000	1,603,000	294,000	296,000
Mechanics'	1,584,325	1,616,262	270,962	296,730
N. Liberties	1,373,000	1,359,000	345,000	365,000
Southwark	978,074	977,445	232,788	239,839
Kensington	650,579	668,802	158,004	158,763
Penn Township	718,249	735,014	162,505	168,105
Western	1,425,771	1,416,019	359,968	371,164
Man. & Mech.	1,009,255	1,029,460	150,905	147,485
Commerce	705,268	721,301	189,884	206,873
Girard	2,142,439	2,151,314	375,843	397,212
Tradesmen's	538,842	531,635	119,157	122,405
Consolidation	446,978	461,535	91,553	100,571
City	707,444	704,040	122,277	131,406
Commonwealth	440,159	449,276	69,708	73,506
Corn Exchange	363,000	382,085	94,900	165,667
Union	351,737	356,900	75,494	84,367
Total	25,496,530	25,715,318	5,488,551	5,738,048

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. May 20.	DEPOSITS. May 13.	CIRCULATION. May 20.	CIRCULATION. May 13.
Philadelphia	$1,636,000	$1,575,000	$291,000	$307,000
North American	1,972,470	1,907,447	298,085	319,175
Farm. & Mech.	2,976,243	2,910,900	427,333	447,280
Commercial	853,000	870,000	125,000	114,000
Mechanics'	784,710	868,060	131,300	133,940
N. Liberties	1,060,000	1,112,000	99,000	93,000
Southwark	718,034	705,879	85,185	89,320
Kensington	442,726	430,141	115,907	118,945
Penn. Township	563,842	522,793	64,155	67,105
Western	972,114	934,311	114,980	124,565
Man. & Mech.	449,170	464,605	82,390	83,465
Commerce	574,615	533,420	67,535	72,450
Girard	1,110,428	1,035,917	195,393	204,785
Tradesmen's	350,379	349,278	67,587	71,506
Consolidation	234,704	234,777	72,295	79,130
City	342,996	354,886	62,300	67,210
Commonwealth	168,404	203,331	91,715	98,305
Corn Exchange	216,000	215,846	74,000	78,570
Union	182,962	169,509	39,395	37,670
Total	15,549,797	15,528,151	2,494,552	2,607,421

Banks of Illinois.

The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date May 18, says:

"For some months past, the people of this State have been in a very bad condition in regard to the currency of this State. Scarcely any one has pretended to know what any of the banks of the State are worth, and the consequence has been that business has been materially checked. Matters have, at last, reached a crisis here. The business men here have taken the matter into their own hands, and have decided upon what banks they will receive. Last night they held a meeting, when it was resolved to receive at par the banks, a list of which we append hereto. We also attach to said list a statement, showing upon what kind of stock, and the amount of stock, these banks are based upon, and what the said banks are presumed to be worth:

Alton Bank, Alton.—28,320 25 Illinois 6s, 4,000 Missouri 6s. Circulation, $23,170—par.

American Bank, Vienna.—66,000 Illinois 6s, 45,000 New-York 6s, 37,000 Tennessee 6s. 8,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $142,600—97.

Bank of America, Mount Carmel.—252,000 Illinois 6s, 35,250 Illinois and Michigan Canal, 6,000 Georgia 6s. Circulation, $273,954—par.

Bank of Bloomington, Bloomington—24,945 08 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, 18,400 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $50,000—par.

Bank of Commerce, Vienna.—57,000 Tennessee 6s, 66,000 United States 5s, 14,000 Illinois 6s, 16,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $137,170—77.

Bank of Galena, Galena.—17,000 Missouri 6s, 11,000 Georgia 6s, 5,000 Virginia 6s, 20,415 45 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation, $45,658—84.

Bank of Indemnity, Gallatia.—92,000 United States 5s, 60,258 28 Illinois New Internal Improvement, 10,000 Illinois 6s. Circulation, $152,700—91.

Bank of Northern Illinois, Waukegan.—$12,953 specie. Circulation, $12,053—par.

Bank of Ottawa.—Redeemed at Auditor's Office at par.

Bank of Peoria.—Redeemed at Auditor's Office at par.

Bank of Sparta, Sparta.—75,000 New-York 6s, 20,000 Illinois 6s, 19,182 Ohio 6s, 15,000 North Carolina 6s, 14,000 Louisiana 6s, 10,000 Georgia 6s, 3,458 80 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation, $145,941—97.

City Bank, Ottawa.—14,000 Tennessee 6s, 20,000 United States 5s. Circulation, $28,187—par.

Chicago Bank.—5,454 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation, $4,903—par.

Columbian Bank, Elizabethtown.—$92,000 Illinois 6s., $50,000 North Carolina 6s, $27,000 Tennessee 6s, $3,000 Ohio 6s, $4,750 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $159,259—89.

Cumberland County Bank, Greenup.—$25,000 New-York 6s, $5,000 United States 5s, $14,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $50,778—par.

E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank, McLeansboro.—$108,092 Ohio 6s. Circulation, $108,770—par.

Fulton Bank, Vermont.—$33,000 Tennessee 6s, 27,000 Ohio 6s, 11,000 Michigan 6s, 8,000 Illinois 6s, 10,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $78,032—91.

Highland Bank, Pittsfield—110,000 Michigan 6s. Circulation, $107,800—par.

International Bank, Raleigh—83,000 Illinois 6s, 38,000 Iowa 7s, 9,600 Illinois and Michigan Canal, 5,000 Michigan 6s. Circulation, $129,155—95.

Illinois State Security Bank, Equality—85,000 Illinois 6s, 70,000 Georgia 6s, 25,000 Iowa 7s, 20,000 Michigan 6s, 3,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal, Circulation, $191,230—91.

Illinois Central Bank, Newton—65,500 North Carolina 6s. 57,000 Michigan 6s, 26,000 Illinois 6s, 25,000 New-York 6s, 15,000 United States 5s, 3,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $175,698—91.

Illinois River Bank, Hardin.—95,000 United States 5s, 9,000, United States 6s, 6,000 Tennessee 6s. Circulation, $100,957—82.

Kane County Bank, Geneva.—18,541 specie. Circulation, $18,519—par.

Lake Michigan Bank, Harrisburg.—87,000 Illinois 6s, 82,000 Tennessee 6s, 21,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal, 11,486 84 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation, $181,420—87.

Mahaiwe Bank, Marion.—40,000 United States 5s, 18,000 Michigan 7s, 3,000 Tennessee 6s, 1,000 North Carolina 6s. Circulation £53,514—92.

Marine Bank of Chicago.—53,098 89 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation—$50,000—par.

McLean County Bank, Bloomington.—19,000 Illinois 6's, 14,880 Illinois and Michigan Canal, 14,029 07 Illinois New Internal Improvement, 4,000 Michigan 6's, 1,000 Louisiana 6's. Circulation—$50,243—par.

Mechanics' Bank, Hardin.—56,000 United States 5's, 10,000 Illinois New Internal Improvement, 7,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation—$63,921—94.

Merchants' Bank, Carmi.—258,000 Illinois 6's, 25,000 Tennessee 6's. Circulation—$265,430—par.

Ohio River Bank, Golconda.—137,000 United States 5s, 13,900 United States 6s, 13,000 Virginia 6s, 5,450 Ohio 6s. Circulation, $156,665—81.

Patriotic Bank, Huntsville.—89,000 Illinois 6s, 35,000 Tennessee 6s. Circulation, $111,118—94.

Pittsfield Bank, Pittsfield.—54,007 17 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, 5,000 Illinois 6s. Circulation, $56,641—par.

Reaper's Bank, Fairfield—112,000 United States 5s, 15,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock. Circulation, $116,945—84.

Rock Island Bank, Rock Island—2,000 Missouri 6s. Circulation, $1,804—par.

United States Stock Bank, Sparta—82,000 United States 5s, 20,000 Tennessee 6s. Circulation, $89,565—79.

Union Bank, Benton—55,000 New-York 6s, 30,000 United States 5s, 10,000 Illinois 5s, 3,000 Tennessee 6s, 1,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock. Circulation, $92,472—par.

Of course the fluctuation of the stock market, from day to day, will change the value attached to the banks. In the foregoing statement, Missouri stock was estimated at 38; Tennessee, 46; Georgia, 60; Louisiana, 50: Virginia, 46; Kentucky, 77; Ohio, par; Illinois, par; Michigan, par; U. S. 5s, 76. By noticing the stock upon which each bank is based, and then watching the price of stocks from day to day, the market value of the currency can be ascertained.

The foregoing list furnishes about three and a quarter millions of circulation. All other Banks will be taken by our merchants at what they are selling for in the market. The list above has also been determined upon by the business men of Chicago. It will be seen that the Banks named above are about all based upon Northern stocks.

The Springfield *Journal*, in giving the names of these Banks, also adds:

"It will be seen there are but twenty-four banks in the above list, several of which have a very limited circulation. Many of our shrewdest business men think this list too short, as several banks equally as good as those embraced therein are left out. We understand there is a disposition to add a few more banks to the list as a compromise, and in order to insure unanimity of action. In this connection we call attention to the following list of banks taken by the banking institution in Chicago that is engaged in the war with the wild cats:

MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY'S LIST.—Alton Bank, American Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Bloomington, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Galena, Bank of Indemnity, Bank of Northern Illinois, Bank of Ottawa, Bank of Peru, Bank of Sparta, City Bank of Ottawa, Columbian Bank, Cumberland County Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s Bank, Fulton Bank, Highland Bank, International Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Illinois State Security Bank, Illinois River Bank, Kane County Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Marine Bank of Chicago, McLean County Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Ohio River Bank, Patriotic Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Reaper's Bank, Rock Island Bank, Union Bank, United States Stock Bank.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May, now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit therefor to the first of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861." and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th inst. Bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth, at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes at any rate not below par, such Treasury notes being receivable for public dues, or convertible into twenty years 6 ℔ cent. bonds, or redeemable in two years, at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or Treasury notes it will be considered.

The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or an Assistant-Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of June next; or, if preferred, one-third may be deposited on or before the 1st, one-third on or before the 10th, and the remaining third on or before the 20th of June next.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 11,493 bbls. Flour, 1,412 bbls. Cornmeal, 203,596 bushels Wheat, 95,240 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Rye, 600 bushels Barley, 14,200 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 3,233 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,198 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 65 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, have been 1,000 bags Rio at 12c.@13½c. ℔ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in more request to-day, and is quoted steady, including Middling Uplands, at 13½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.; sales 1,600 bales. Reviewing the business of the week in this market, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark: "In this market, business has been languid during the past week, and prices have not been fully maintained. The recent Liverpool advices have barely equalled expectation, and the latest quotations thence are below the parity of current prices here. The speculative and export demand of the past few weeks has, therefore, been checked, while the home trade is almost entirely out of the market for the present, owing to the ample stocks on hand, and business has thus been reduced to a limited scale. There has been no pressure to sell, however, most of the stock at present held here being in strong hands. The transit business is almost closed for the season. The week's sales reach about 12,000 bales, while the clearances for the past seven days have been 10,000 bales, chiefly for Liverpool. Sterling exchange continues very unsettled." And of the Southern markets, thus: "Our New-Orleans telegram reports the week's sales there at 14,000 bales, with ¼c. advance in price. Middling was quoted 11¼c., and the market was poorly supplied. Freight to Liverpool was 1d.@1¼d. in British ships, while sterling exchange continued nominal at 96 ℔ cent. to par. From Mobile our last advices quote Middling 10½c., with sales of only 1,200 bales for the week. In the Atlantic markets there is nothing doing, and the ports being now blockaded, business is over for the season. One vessel is reported loading at Charleston at 2½d. freight for Sea Island Cotton." The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief Southern ports, at latest dates, with the closing prices:

	Week's sales.	Middling.
New-Orleans, May 21	14,000	11¼c.
Mobile, May 20	1,200	10½c
Charleston, May 17	259	nom..
Savannah, May 17	—	nom
New-York, May 22	12,000	Upland 14c.
Total	27,459 bales.	

There is now a decrease in receipts of 903,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4,675,1,000, and of 154,000 bales from 1858–9 (crop 3,851,1,000)

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for State and Western flour has been pretty brisk to-day, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. The receipts have been less extensive, and receivers have been less eager to sell. The downward tendency of the freight market is encouraging to export buyers. The reported sales comprise 16,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 12½@5 35, mainly at $5 15; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 12½@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 12½	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 12½	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is salable and buoyant. Sales have been made of 2,200 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling more freely, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25, chiefly $3 20, for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand to-day, mainly for export, at firmer prices for Winter, which is not plenty, and reduced rates for Spring, which is quite freely offered. The receipts have been very heavy. The reported sales reach 207,000 bushels, including White Canada, good, at $1 46; Canada Club, part at $1 18; White Western, $1 45@$1 75; Red Western at $1 29½@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin part at $1 23 Milwaukee Club, very poor to prime at $1 13@$1 22; N. W. Club at $1 17@$1 18; Racine Spring at $1 17 $1 18 Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 04 @$1 17; Red State, $1 25; white Kentucky at $1 75, and amber Kentucky, at $1 36 ℔ bushel. Corn is abundant, especially new, which is decidedly cheaper. Old is steady, as sound lots of this description are sparingly offered. The demand is good from Eastern buyers, shippers and distillers. Sales have been made of 111,000 bushels, at 47c.@50c. for ordinary to good new mixed Western; 56c. for old do. do.; 40c.@46c. for damaged do. do.; 50c.@52c. for new sound yellow; 52½c.@54c. for new Western yellow ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 66½c.@67½c. ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy, at 55c.@68c. ℔ bushel; sales 4,100 bushels State, at 56c.@57c.; and 1,100 bushels California, at 67c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 31c.@32½c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 32c.@33½c. ℔ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The fortnight closes with a dull, inactive market for Breadstuffs generally. The excitement existing prevents the City and local dealers from operating, except in a retail way and for immediate wants. For export there is but little inquiry for Flour, prices here ruling too high for the execution of most of the orders. There is a fair business doing in Ohio and other choice brands for shipment to South America and the West Indies. Wheat arrives freely from the West, and the transactions since the opening of the Canal, have been heavy. The market is active, and prices are well sustained for prime qualities, but the ordinary kinds are dull and lower. The export clearances for the fortnight ending on the 17th inst., consisted of 70,185 bbls. Flour, 577,325 bush. Wheat, 277,057 bush. Corn, 17,531 bush. Oats to Great Britain and Ireland: 87,533 bush. Wheat to France; 13,366 bush. Rye to Rotterdam. Indian Corn is in large supply, and with moderate demand, prices tend downward. Rye is inactive and quiet."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	May 17, '61.	1,292,369	13,035,472	5,220,289
New-Orleans	May 10, '61.	179,427	66,767	1,464,367
Philadelphia	May 9, '61.	153,183	1,082,283	481,111
Baltimore	May 9, '61.	126,013	937,670	819,683
Boston	May 10, '61.	70,991	13,032	14,100
Other ports	May 4, '61.	115,725	2,017,151	15,451
Total		1,937,708	17,152,375	8,014,981
To about same period, 1860		232,097	855,208	351,436
To about same period, 1859		85,813	415,800	319,452
To about same period, 1858		882,683	3,801,298	2,881,500

To the Continent:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From N. York, to May 7, '61	39,817	888,213	41,023
F'm other p'ts, to latest dates	7,492	9,073	3,042

HAY—North River has been in moderate request, to-day, chiefly for local use, at from 85c.@95c., shipping lots being quoted dull at to 65c.@70c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is quite dull, and prices are altogether nominal.

HIDES—Continue in slack demand at irregular prices.

HOPS—Continue in demand, chiefly for home use, including last year's crop, at 14c.@24c. for poor to choice, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Has been in slack request, including Scotch Pig, at $20@$21 50 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request, chiefly at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—No important movements have been reported in this line since our last.

LEATHER—All descriptions are in slack demand, and, with increasing supplies, prices tend downward.

LIME—Rockland; 60c. for common, and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in limited request, at somewhat irregular quotations.

MOLASSES—The sales include 60 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.; and small lots of other kinds at unchanged prices, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in some demand, at $4 50, but is generally held at $4 75 ℔ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts, 972 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 12,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, yet quoted at from 70c.@75c., holders generally asking 75c. ℔ gallon. Week's receipts, 1,104 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Tar is dull and heavy at from $2 75@$3 12½, ℔ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,480 bbls.; estimated stock, at the close, 16,000 bbls. Resin has attracted less attention, including Common, at $2 10@$2 20, and No. 2 at $2 25@$2 50, ℔ 310 ℔s., with low to fine and pale No. 1, at $2 75@$5 50, and Virgin at $6@$7 50 ℔ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts of Resin, 2,759 bbls.; estimated stock of common Resin at the close, 45,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to May 21, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	29,416	20,447
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	39,174	16,761
Resin	184,123	119,153
Tar	46,777	19,072

OILS—The principal inquiry to-day has been for Linseed, at prices ranging from 57c.@59c. ℔ gallon. Quotations for other descriptions essentially unaltered.

New-Bedford Market, Week ending May 20.

SPERM—We have no change to note in the market for Sperm since our last. The transactions for the week included sales of 400 bbls. to the trade at 130 cents, and 500 do. for export at same price; also 850 bbls. cargo recently arrived, for export, at a price not transpired. The market closes with further inquiry. A parcel of 175 bbls. Sperm Oil, the crew's part of the cargo of ship Mary, was sold at auction at Nantucket 14th inst., at 116½ cents ℔ gallon, cash.

WHALE—The market for Whale has manifested considerable activity since our last, and the sales in this market, which have been for manufacturing, embrace parcels amounting to 4,784 bbls., at 38 to 41 cents ℔ gallon, according to quality. The market closes with further demand. In Edgartown, within the last three weeks, sales have been made of 3,000 bbls., in parcels, at 38c. ℔ gallon.

WHALEBONE—The transactions for the week include 54,000 ℔s. Arctic at 70c, 11,000 ℔s. Ochotsk at 70c., 6,000 do. do., at 65c., 6,000 do. short do, at 60c., and 11,000 ℔s. Northwest at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 20, '61	25,588	70,425	734,600
Same time last year	23,588	88,472	829,400

—*Whalemen's Shipping List*

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull and heavy; sales have been confined to 300 bbls., closing, $17 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales 450 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues inactive yet steady. Sales 275 bbls. at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℔ tierce Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 10c.@15c. for Western, 11c.@16c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in slack demand at 4c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs. at $5 62½@$6 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 530 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¼c.@5c., with 50 hhds in bond, for export, on private terms; also, 241 hhds. Porto Rico, (by auction,) at 4 7-16c.@5¾c., and 375 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s. at 9¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 16c.@16¼c., chiefly 16c. ℔ gallon; Sales 1,300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive, as shippers have had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 10½d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 7½d.@8d.; Corn, 7d.@7½d. ℔ bush.; Oats, 10d. ℔ 60 ℔s.; Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ ℔.; Resin, 3s. ℔ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Cheese 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d; Sugar, 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 9d, ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d., with Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) by an English vessel, at 10½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Sugar, 30s.; Tobacco, 35s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat, (6,000,) at 17c. ℔ bushel. For Gloucester—Wheat, (22,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 11¼d ℔ bushel. For Cork—Wheat, in ship's bags, for orders, at 12d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been:—A Bre. ship, 1023 tons, to London, 70 tons Manila and 800 hhds. Cuba, Sugar and 980 do. Melado, 30s.; two Brigs, 300 tons each, to Constantinople, Rum, 4c.; a ship 780 tons, at an Eastern port, from Calais to Liverpool, Deals 70s.; a Br. Barque, 300 tons, from Porto Rico to Falmouth for orders, Sugar, £3 10s., or if to Greenock direct, £3 5s.; an Ital. Brig. from Philadelphia to Cork and a market 12,000 Wheat, 10d. in bulk; a Br. Brig, 110 tons, to West Indies and back, $1500; a Schr., 107 tons, to St. Thomas, 50c.; a Brig, 300 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 38c.; a Barque, 318 tons, to Bordeaux, Staves, a Ship with 150@180,000 Staves to Rotterdam, and a Br. Schr., 150 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 283 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER

Our market is over supplied with all descriptions of White Butter from this State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which is hardly salable above grease rates. Really fine Yellow Butter is scarce and sells readily. Our dairy-men, as is usual with them, commence packing their Butter, rather than take present low rates. But we think it doubtful if they will be gainers by so doing.

Orange County Pails	12	@	18
Fine State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	14	@	16
Fair State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@	14
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@	14
Fair Welsh Tubs	10	@	12
Western Reserve Choice	12	@	14
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	11
Ohio Common to Good	8	@	10

CHEESE

Is without improvement or change.

Fine State Dairy	6	@	8
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9
New Cheese—best	7	@	8
New Cheese—common	2	@	4

EGGS

Are lower and plenty, and good marks are freely offered at 8c.@8½c.

BEANS

Are scarce and in good demand at our quotations.

Small Pea, Prime	1 65	@1 75
Medium	1 55	@1 75
Marrow	—	@1 75
Kidney	1 75	@2 00

DRIED FRUITS

Are dull and very slow of sale.

Dried Apples, State and Western	2½	@	3
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ℔ ℔	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ℔ pair	75	@1	00
Chickens, Philadelphia, ℔ ℔	11	@	13
English Snipe, ℔ dozen	1 75	@2	00
Pigeons, Flight, ℔ dozen	1 00	@1	25
Pigeons, Stall, ℔ dozen	1 50	@1	75

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@4 50
Mercers	2 25	@2 75
Peach Blows	2 00	@2 50
Buckeyes	2 00	@2 25
Junes	1 50	@1 75
Red Onions	—	@3 00
Turnips	50	@ 63
Beets	—	@ 75
Parsnips	—	@1 00
Carrots	—	@1 50
Tomatoes, ℔ box	63	@ —

GREEN APPLES.

We quote:

Russets	2 00	@ —
Baldwins	2 00	@2 50

BEESWAX

In fair request at 30c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.		
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May	13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May	15
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May	15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May	16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May	18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May	18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May	[illegible]
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May	22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May	25
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May	25
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June	1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June	4
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	June	4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June	8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June	18
Parana	Galway	New-York	June	18
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July	2

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	May	25
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May	25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May	25
Karnak	New York	Nassau	May	25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May	25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May	29
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June	1
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June	1
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June	1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	5
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June	8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June	12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June	22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago*, close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (viâ Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

IF YOU WANT TEETH FILLED, CLEANed, extracted, or inserted in the best manner, and with least pain, call on T. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Prices low. Refer to Doctors Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.

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LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.
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Fresh! Complete! Authentic!

118 pages, 12mo. With Maps. Price 10 cents. For sale at all News Dépôts.

THE SCAPEL,

No. 45, 25 cents. Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., contains a remarkably instructive article on the causes of miscarriages and the nature of the connection between the fœtus and the uterus, and the consequences of retention of the placenta after abortionism, with a new and simple instrument for its extraction, by the Editor; illustrated by plate. Also, an article on the natural action of the bowels, and the injurious consequences of injections. Another on the cure of Aneurism, by compression; and one on the frequency of tic doloreux or neuralgia, and its causes in American women. The present number should be read by every intelligent woman and surgeon in the land. "The practical character of Dr. Dixon's writings, and his well-known extraordinary ingenuity under the most trying surgical circumstances, stamp his productions with more than ordinary interest."—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

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For the Instruction, Exercise and Manœuvres of the UNITED STATES INFANTRY; Including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the SECRETARY OF WAR, May 1, 1861.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN BY a servant girl, some two months since, a red coral NECKLACE, gold mounted, with links about three-quarters of an inch long, one of which had been mended by a gold band; attached to the necklace was a coral cross, gold mounted. Any information of the above will be suitably rewarded, on application to Mr. or Mrs. THOMAS, No. 55 Jane-st.

$8 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN, ON Wednesday morning a small brown and tan colored English terrier dog, answering to the name of "Tiney." The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by returning him to No. 11 East 33d-st., near 5th-av.

PLANTS, PLANTS.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th st and Broadway, offers for sale 10,000 Verbenas, Roses, Heliotropes, Petunias, Fuchsias, &c., in the very best of order at war prices. Verbenas put up in baskets for the country.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD, of Carmansville, held at Mills' Hall, Tuesday, May, 21, 1861, the following named gentlemen were appointed to solicit subscriptions for said organization:

Capt. WM. HARRIS, 158th-st., and 10th-av
JOHN BAKER, No. 65 Wall-st.
LOUIS LEVENARD, 155th-st.
Capt. JAS. A. SMITH, 152d-st.
JOHN BAKER, Chairman.

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BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, will be let at No. 118 East 14th-st.; house first class and board excellent; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged; terms moderate. Also, office for a doctor or dentist to let.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A FINE LARGE BACK parlor; also a third-story front room, containing every convenience of a modern house, in one of the most desirable localities in the City. Apply at No. 20 West 29th st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

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BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

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BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, suites of rooms on the second and third floors; she has, also, accommodations for transient boarders.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms for gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen, at No. 122 Washington-st., Jersey City. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR A GENtleman and lady can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 157 BLEEKER-ST., ENGLISH basement house, opposite Depau-row. A large and small room to let, with board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room on 2d floor, with pantry and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms, on suite or single, in a first-class house, the location being very desirable for the summer. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., near Clark References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE very pleasant, large, furnished room in second story, and one hall bedroom, either in connection or separate, with good board, can be engaged by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Montague Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOcation very pleasant; a large, handsomely furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Family private. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring good board, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of home, can be accommodated in a small private family, by applying at No. 79 Sussex-st., near the ferry.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN A STRICTLY private family, a parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, or would be let unfurnished, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; replete with all modern improvements; one block from cars, ten minutes walk from ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 284 State-st.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City, will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF DOMESTIC habits and who respect the Sabbath, can be accommodated with a furnished room, with or without partial board, in a private family. The location is rural and near 9th and 11th av. cars. Apply at No. 1 Stryker's Cottages, 52d-st, near 11th-av.

AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION FOR THE Summer months, to parties obliged to remain in the City, may be found at No. 22 West 29th-st.; an entire parlor floor, two suites of rooms, and single rooms. Those desiring the comforts as well as elegancies of a home may be most perfectly accommodated.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a large furnished front room, with piano, closets, hot and cold water; also, a few others, with or without board; house first-class. A few day boarders taken; price moderate. Apply at No. 410 4th-st., (No. 3 Albion-place,) between Broadway and 2d-av.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished, with full board, or private table if preferred; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required, Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

$12 A WEEK.—LARGE ROOM AND BEDroom adjoining, can be had with board for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6½. No 61 West 44th-st., near 6th-av., only 40 minutes from St. Paul's Church, by 6th-av. cars.

TO LET—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room elegantly furnished; also, a few rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, to let, with board, at house No. 32 East 14th-st, between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply at house.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with board, in the first-class house, with all the modern improvements, No. 11 Ashland-place, (Perry st.) Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CONSISTING OF two persons, would let a few handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, in suites or separately, convenient to cars and stage routes. Apply at No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS private house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., a large second-story front room, to a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and bedroom; also, a hall room, with or without breakfast, to let to gentlemen only. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY.—AN ENGLISH family, at No. 615 2d-av, near 37th-st., will let, furnished or unfurnished, large and small rooms, with Croton basins, &c., with full board, from $8 50 to $10 for two persons, including gas.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FAMILY HAVE two neat front rooms to let, at No. 104 Waverley-place, near the parade ground. Gas and bath. Board, if desired.

NO. 12 CLINTON-PLACE.—PLEASANT, handsomely furnished, well-ventilated rooms, for families or single gentlemen, to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—to let, in a first-class house, elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, or with a private table.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, PLEASant rooms with closets, gas, water, &c., in the first-class house, No. 79 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel; references given and required.

BOARD NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE.—No. 107 Waverley-place; the house is most desirably situated, and possesses all the conveniences. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M. House in fine order.

TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS, CONNECTING, with or without board, to two or three single gentlemen, in a small private English family; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,741 P. O.

72 SECOND-AVENUE—A PLEASANT LOCATION, cool and airy; rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—ROOMS IN suite and single for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, IN A WELL-ESTABlished wholesale hardware business, in one of the principal Western cities, a partner, well acquainted with the business, with $10,000 to $20,000 capital, and capable of taking an active part, either as buyer or otherwise. To a person suitable, the most satisfactory inducements can be offered, in a safe, permanent, paying business. Address J. S., with name and address, Box No. 3,257 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNdry of the late William Birkbeck, corner of Greene and Morgan sts., Jersey City, having a good run of custom and doing a prosperous business. An opportunity like the above is seldom met with. Apply on the premises. A. HAVEMEYER, Administrator.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH—For sale, the machine works and foundry of the late William Birbeck, corner Greene and Morgan sts., Jersey City; doing a prosperous business. Apply on the premises. A. HAVEMEYER, Administrator.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 20 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY APARTMENTS TO LET—Ready furnished, to a respectable small party, who are desirous of furnishing their own table. Separate kitchen, with everything useful, and where there is good bathing, fishing, and use of boat, in a most desirable location, within seven miles of Jersey City. Stages run near the premises several times during the day. Apply for one week at No. 77 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate one or two families with board. The house is well furnished, and the farm, 35 acres, produces fruit, vegetables, &c., in abundance. The distance is 14 miles from the City, and 15 minutes' walk from the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad; good stable and carriage-house; terms moderate. Address J. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and families without children, can obtain first-class board at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from the City. House three minutes' walk from dépôt, overlooking the Hudson and the Creek. Terms moderate. A Spanish gentleman willing to hear recitations in Spanish, will be boarded cheap. Apply at No. 154 Chambers-st., up stairs, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Ladies and misses, or mothers with daughters, desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately nice rooms with good board, in the above Institute. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms, $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East-Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING TO obtain board for the season can be accommodated immediately in a healthy location, near the salt water, about 30 miles from the City. For particulars apply to CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. 404 4th-av., NELSON SAMMIS, No. 162 Grand-st., or LOUGHRAN & EGBERT, No. 318 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour and a half of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have board for the summer with a private family, at Flushing, L. I. The house is most delightfully situated, and is within eight minutes walk of either railroad or steamboat; references exchanged. Apply to E. F. TREADWELL, No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, board, &c., for three adults and two children, in West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, or its vicinity. Four rooms would be required, with accommodations for two servants. In a farm-house, or where there are few boarders, preferred. Address N. B., Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a retired and pleasant part of Staten Island, two miles from the landing at Port Richmond; accommodation for horses. Address MARCHFIELD, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated for the Summer in a high and healthy location in Westchester County, within one hour's sail or ride of the City. Terms, $8. Children and servants half-price. Address W. H., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE CHILdren would be taken to board by a widow lady, who would give them all the care and attention of a mother, or two or three adults. Call or address Mrs. OWEN, Irvington, New-Jersey. Tuition for children if required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with good plain board, where there are no other boarders, at reasonable rates, during the Summer, at Hastings, only twenty miles from the City Hall, and one mile from the dépôt. Address C. F., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—BY a family of four or five persons (adults); location must be pleasant, of easy access, and a short distance from the City; would engage immediately. State location, terms, &c., and address O. R., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A few families can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house is delightfully situated on York av., commanding a pleasant view of the Bay, and only four minutes' walk from the landing. Apply on the premises. T. T. DUNN.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—FAMILIES AND single gentlemen desiring a pleasant home for the Summer can find good accommodations in a house desirably located, near to dépôt. Dinner at 6; terms reasonable. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell st., Prospect Hill.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at a farm-house, near Bedford Station, 40 miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire of G. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st., in the lumber-yard.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW SELECT boarders can be accommodated at this delightful place by a family, with fine rooms, good table, fruit, &c. Drives, walks and scenery are unsurpassed. For particulars address W. R., Box No. 380, P. O. immediately.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES or a number of gentlemen and ladies, can be accommodated with board at a pleasant farm house one mile from Whitlock Ville, Westchester County, N.Y. Inquire of A. CHAMBERS, No. 44 Bond st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL family, on the Hudson River, within sight of the Catskill Mountains. Address COUNTRY BOARD, No. 786 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR ASTORIA, ON THE banks of the river. Three or four persons can be handsomely accommodated; retired, and plenty of shade. Address ASTORIA, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF HOURS per Hudson River Railroad, stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front.

W. JONES.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above summer resort is now open for the reception of permanent boarders, or transient visitors. The house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful grounds, good stabling, &c. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st 8:30 11:30, 12, 3:30, 5:10.

CHAS. STRINGER.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.

T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer TO-MORROW
700 Fancy Barege Shawls at 75 cents,
worth $3.
Also
460 Fancy Challei Shawls, at $2, worth $6.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—also a great variety of buttons, binding velvets, belt ribbons, laces, ribbons, cotton trimmings, dress linings, &c., &c., and a full assortment of thread and needle goods, magic rufflings. N.B. Alexandre's kid, silk and thread, gloves and English hosiery, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS—SELLING OFF. Fine assortment—made with care by Hand, at No. 1143 Broadway, near 26th-st. The Ladies Ready Made Linen Store.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash.
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED—DRY GOODS IN EXCHANGE FOR 2,000 acres of land in Iowa. Title indisputable. Address DANIEL McCAULEY, No. 297 3d-av.

FLAGS.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.
Just received,
ENGLISH BUNTINGS, in 18 and 9 inch,
White, red and blue.
For sale by A. W. KELLEY & BROTHER,
No. 123 Chambers-st.

BUNTING FLAGS.
ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY
HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York, Ornamental Painters on Silk, &c.
BUNTING BY THE YARD OR PIECE.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. HENRY CRANE
AND A. L. NORTHROP,
DENTISTS,
Have removed to No. 15 Bond-st.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 3[illegible] Grand st., N. Y., and 2[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c. in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—BOWLED OUT—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—THE CROSS OF GOLD—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our news from the Federal Capital this morning is of a highly important nature. It discloses the fact that the Government have struck an effectual blow at the rebels in a quarter from whence they least expected it,—that their privateering schemes are entirely frustrated, and that the aid which they have looked for from England, France, and other European nations, in raising our blockade of the Southern ports, will not be forthcoming,—in a word, that the leaders in the wicked attempt to overthrow the Government have been foiled at every turn by the superior diplomacy of the Administration. On the 24th of April last, Secretary SEWARD sent instructions to our Ministers in Europe to notify the parties to the Treaty of Paris that the United States Government had accepted the first point of the Treaty, which abolishes privateering. This will prove an effectual bar to all the schemes of the Jeff. Davis Government in that direction. The acceptance of this point makes the U. S. Government a party to the entitre reaty, the fourth point of which recognizes all blockades which are made effectual,—so that no interference can take place in our blockade of Southern ports, provided we enforce it with a sufficient number of vessels. We received intelligence by the *Persia*, also, that the efforts of the rebel agents in Europe, who have been sent over for arms, have been entirely unsuccessful. They had found it impossible to obtain anything whatever upon the securities offered by them.

The Government continues to throw troops into Fortress Monroe. Another Massachusetts regiment arrived there on Tuesday afternoon, and a dispatch from Boston announces the sailing of the steam gun-boat *Pembroke* for that point, with still more Massachusetts troops on board. It is probable that the Fourteenth New-York, which recently left Brooklyn, is there before this time. Gen. BUTLER, before he left Washington for the fortress, is reported to have said that he expected to be in Richmond within a few days.

A dispatch from Montgomery announces that the Confedrate Congress has adjourned, *to meet at Richmond on the 20th of July*. This removal, however, will probably depend upon contingencies. The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the transfer of the "Government" to Richmond consists of Messrs. RIVES, HUNTER and MEMMINGER. The two first belong to Virginia, and the last to South Carolina.

The patriotic ceremony of hoisting the American flag over the Post-office Department, took place yesterday in Washington, the President officiating on the occasion. The crowd of people assembled to witness the ceremony was immense. After the flag was run up by the President he made a brief address, and was followed by Secretaries BLAIR, SEWARD and SMITH. Great enthusiasm was exhibited on this occasion, and a determination to stand by the flag to the last.

From the accounts which reach us from Western Virginia, there is little doubt that the rebel troops will, when it is possible, interfere in the election which takes place to day, to prevent the Union men voting against the ordinance of secession. A number of these troops are reported in the vicinity of Grafton, evidently with such purpose in view.

That the rebel forces at Pensacola contemplate an immediate attack upon Fort Pickens now scarcely admits of a doubt. Indeed, it is not improbable that the attack has already commenced. The letter of our correspondent on board the *Powhatan*, published on Tuesday morning, announced a great accession to the rebel forces, swelling their numbers to at least ten thousand, and the erection of new batteries; and now we find in the Pensacola correspondence of the Mobile *Advertiser*, under date of May 15, an account of a visit of inspection paid by JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel works on that day. His motive for the visit was undoubtedly to satisfy himself that everything was in a satisfactory condition for an attack.

The recent little affair at Sewell's Point, in which a rebel battery was "knocked into pi" by the *Monticello* and the *Thomas Freeborn*, caused the greatest flurry among the Virginians, who immediately concentrated a considerable force there, "in anticipation of another attack." As the first attack was probably sufficient until the rebels shall again attempt the erection of a battery there, their haste to assemble troops at a point where there was no danger, may be regarded as a "measure of safety." The accounts of the bombardment in the Richmond papers are very amusing. According to their representations, the *Monticello* was badly knocked to pieces by shots from the battery, and four or five men on board were killed. All of which is very surprising news to the aforesaid men on board.

We announced in a portion of our edition yesterday morning that the State Convention of North Carolina, which assembled in Raleigh on Monday, had passed an ordinance declaring the State out of the Union. The news is verified by our dispatches this morning. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Raleigh in honor of the event, and all the bells of the city were rung. Probably, when the old North State finds she is *not* out of the Union, notwithstanding the passage of the ordinance, the people of Raleigh will be ready to fire another salute.

It will be seen from our dispatches that the suggestions of the TIMES relative to the necessity for authorizing, in advance of the meeting of Congress, the construction of the machinery for a number of screw gun-boats, have been adopted. Proposals are to be invited this week by the Navy Department for building such machinery, and no doubt all the great machine-shops of the North will be set immediately at work. These gun-boats are wanted in the blockade of the Southern ports, as they will be able to run into shallow water, and thus prevent the escape of prizes which might get away from vessels of heavier draught.

The Secretary of War has addressed a circular to the Governors of all the States furnishing volunteers for the service of the Government, designating those officers which may be appointed by State authority—from Colonel down—and earnestly pressing upon the attention of the Governors the necessity for the greatest caution in the selection of proper persons for such officers. Good morals, sound patriotism, perfect health, and a knowledge of military affairs are considered indispensable. As the Secretary of War has taken care to designate only those officers with the rank of Colonel and below, it becomes a question whether the State appointments of Brigadier and Major-Generals will be recognized by the Government.

The obsequies of Col. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment, to-day, will be quite imposing. Preliminary services take place at the house, No. 806 Greenwich-street, at 12 M., and a public service at Dr. MCCAULEY'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, at 1 P. M. The remains will be escorted *en route* to Greenwood by a large corps of citizen soldiery.

The Board of Aldermen met last night for the purpose of considering Alderman BOOLE'S ordinance appropriating $500,000 in aid of the soldiers and their families, but owing to some hitch in the arrangements, adjourned without doing any business.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the Blankman will contest was again proceeded with. The contestants offered evidence tending to impeach one of the chief witnesses for the will. In the Oyer and Terminer, the trial of WILLIAM ROBINSON for murder, was commenced, and is still on. In the General Sessions, there were only three or four unimportant cases, two of which were tried, pleas being taken in the others.

The Stock market was comparatively quiet yesterday. New-York Central closed at 72 ℘ cent.; Missouris, 40½ ℘ cent. Exchange partially firmer—105½@106 on London. The deliveries of English Gold were $1,630,000 by the *Edinburgh* and *Persia*.

The movements in Breadstuffs were quite extensive yesterday. Prices of Flour, Winter Wheat and old Corn favored sellers, while Spring Wheat and new Corn were lower. Cotton attracted more attention, at previous figures. Rio Coffee was somewhat brisker. Sugars, Molasses, Hops, Rice and Teas were moderately inquired for. Heavier sales of Whisky were reported, as also of Common Resin, each at firmer rates. Light sales were made of Provisions, Oils, Metals, Hides, Hay, Seeds and Fish. The Freight engagements were heavier, shippers having had any existing advantage, with 199 vessels of all classes in port.

At yesterday's weekly live stock market, most of the animals intended for slaughter were in excess of the requirements of buyers, and prices ruled lower. Beeves were plenty, the weekly offerings being over 4,900, which is the largest supply since December of last year. Trade was pretty good, although prices fell ½c. from former quotations. All were sold. Veals were largely in excess of the wants of butchers, and we note a decline of ½c. Sheep and lambs were not all sold, owing to the large supply. The decline in price from the former market was more than $1 ℘ head. Live hogs are still abundant, but we quote an advance of ½c. from the very low figures and largely overstocked market of one week ago.

Relation of England to the War.

It is evident that the British Government is taking a view of the state of affairs on this side of the water that may involve that country in results quite as calamitous as any that can happen to ourselves. We are greatly disappointed at the want of recognition of the principles and objects for which we are fighting, and our pride and sensibility are offended at being told by the great organ of the nation "that there is no principle whatever in the contest, only a mere sectional struggle for aggrandizement—that the whole North is in *war-paint, brandishing the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and that men are still living to see the fall of the Great Republic that witnessed its formation.*" We have no right to complain of a want of sympathy, although a reciprocal feeling of good-will and mutual respect is a great bond of peace. But when a foreign Power takes a position that encourages a local rebellion, and gives a national dignity to a purely domestic quarrel, then it becomes us to see how we can defend ourselves, and exact, by virtue of our strength and position, what we had a right to expect from courtesy, and from those sentiments of humanity and attachment to Constitutional Government which have been the boast of England.

We will assume that that country recognizes the rebel States as *belligerents*, and that privateers, as is already hinted, may be fitted out in her own ports. Such a course must inflict a great injury upon our commerce and upon her own, for all commercial nations form a grand copartnership in which profits and losses are pretty nearly equally divided; but it can have only a slight bearing upon the final issue of the contest, while it renders that calamity inevitable which she most seeks to avoid. We take it that our right to *blockade* Southern ports is perfect, provided it be maintained by a competent force. Now, although we may not have ships enough to chase from the seas all the privateers that may be put afloat; yet we have enough to blockade, effectually, every Southern port to which the interior of the country has access. Virginia, and the greater part of North Carolina, are effectually blockaded by Fortress Monroe. The only other important ports accessible from the interior, by railroads, rivers, or other practicable highways, are Beaufort and Wilmington, in North Carolina; Charleston, in South Carolina; Savannah and Brunswick, in Georgia; Fernandina, Apalachicola and Pensacola, in Florida; Mobile, in Alabama; New-Orleans, in Louisiana, and Galveston, in Texas. With these ports blockaded, not 50,000 bales of cotton could be sent to market through their accustomed channels. The South has but a small number of good harbors, and only a few at which the coast can be reached by any kind of produce. For the blockade of all such we have a competent force in commission, which might very shortly be doubled by ships already on the stocks, or by purchases from our commercial marine.

Our Government, therefore, by the exercise of an act recognized by the laws of nations, has entire control of the *cotton crop*. Till our own present difficulties are settled, not a bale of it is going forward without our consent, and none whatever through Southern ports, unless we are driven from the seas by a superior naval force, which must be that of England or France. Cotton can come North, and reach Liverpool as speedily, and just about as cheaply through New-York as through New-Orleans, Charleston or Mobile. Whatever may be its direction to market, it must pass under the surveillance of our Government, so that if England or France want it, they must treat for it at Washington, not upon the levees or docks of Southern cities. In its control over this article, our Government, if it does not hold the very existence of Southern society in its hands, holds all that makes life graceful or desirable. If England has £100,000,000 invested in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and 4,000,000 persons dependent upon the same for food and clothing, she must ask permission of us to keep this capital employed, this vast host from starvation, and the nation from bankruptcy. Like Samson, we have hold of the pillars of an edifice which shelters that nation, and may bury all beneath it in a common ruin. If England should declare war against us, to open the Southern ports, it is entirely in our power, by carrying the war southward, to prevent the production of cotton altogether.

For the direction in which our own matters are tending, England is likely to be a greater sufferer from the war than ourselves. She might have escaped with very little loss, by signifying to the Southern States that the mere production of cotton does not purchase exemption from punishment due to crime. But for such supposed immunity, the idea of the rebellion would never have been entertained. When criminals, whatever their crime, see that they are to be treated as such, crime would be speedily quelled. A manly word from England would have given her the next crop. It must now be greatly reduced in any event, and may be entirely lost to her. The very recognition of the rebel States as belligerents, will contribute more than anything else toward such a result. We shall, from the necessity of self-preservation, redouble our efforts to seal up every Southern port, and push the war with renewed vigor, which must greatly lessen the production, and perhaps prevent it from coming to market at all.

In the event of prolonged hostilities, the English expect to derive great advantage from the *carrying* trade between the seceding States. There never was any coastwise trade of any value between these States in times of peace, for the reason that the exports of all are of the same kind. No British vessels will go to Southern ports, because they will be closed by the blockade. For this reason, and for fear of privateers, the Gulf of Mexico in three months time will be as unfrequented by merchantmen, both English and American, as Hudson's Bay. They must all come to ports acknowledging allegiance to our Government, which will not be slow to see that its own ships do not suffer for the benefit of a Power which, to obtain an advantage, still recognizes a practice which she claims for years to have been seeking to abolish, because it was "*akin to piracy.*" Our Government, in fact, controls the entire commerce of the country, and the part that foreigners desire to take in it must be negotiated at Washington.

But what is England to gain by the destruction of our commerce? If we suffer, she is involved in the same disaster. If we cannot sell to her, we cannot purchase her fabrics. If our ships are seized and confiscated, our merchants cannot pay their debts, and, so far, the loss is her own. The United States, the past year, sent to that country produce and merchandise to the value of $228,000,000, and imported a nearly equal amount. For the coming year, owing to the great rebellion, we doubt whether we shall take from her merchandise to the value of $75,000,000. Will not the reduction of exports to one country alone, equal in value to $150,000,000, give her a shock she never yet experienced, and which, added to the loss of her regular supply of cotton, prove far more disastrous to her than ourselves? We can close our cotton mills, not without great loss, but without the fear of internal convulsion, and without being threatened by starvation. We have always an abundance of food, and plenty of room, and it would not be long before our operatives would be entirely absorbed in other industries and pursuits.

It is evident that the British Government has no adequate notion of the breakers toward which it is tending. In the condition of this country it must look for the picture of its own. In 1857 the suspension of specie payments by our Banks affected England almost as seriously as it did the United States. But in the face of commercial derangements, infinitely more wide-spread and excessive, Lord PALMERSTON confidingly tells the Commons that the condition of affairs in this country calls for no revision of his estimates. We think there never was a more mistaken confidence. The budget may not be revised, but it will never be realized. We, moreover, venture the prediction that the persistence of the Government in the course it appears to have taken will speedily lead to a crisis that shall call another party into power, with other views and other financial devices.

The Virginia Election.

When the present Emperor of France was a candidate for Imperial honors, and submitted his claims to the purple to the suffrages of the French people, he surrounded the voting booths with his troops, and guarded the sacred urn in which the ballots were to be deposited, with the bayonets of his soldiery. This movement had a wonderful effect in producing unanimity of popular sentiment, and the result was an overwhelming majority in his favor. His example seems to have attracted the admiration of the Virginia authorities. The rebel troops are to secure freedom of opinion and of the right of suffrage to the people of that Commonwealth in the election that is to come off there to-day. Everybody is to vote exactly as he pleases. The citizens are to be under no restraint or coercion. If they desire to stay in the Union, all they will have to do is to say so. There will be this slight drawback, however, which may dampen the ardor of Union men and prevent, to some extent, the free expression of their opinions. The man who votes against secession, who speaks through his suffrage his respect for the Constitution and his love for the country at large, will find a strong cord and a short shrift to dismiss him from the turmoils and cares of this life.

Such is the reign of terror in Virginia that the voting in the counties east of the Alleghanies, and in some of those west of them, will be a mere farce. With native Secessionists in arms, and the presence of Southern troops all over the State, whatever of Union sentiment there may be will find small opportunity for expressing itself. It is asking too much of men to jeopard their fortunes, and their lives, to vote under such circumstances according to their free volition. The troops are to vote, wherever they may be stationed, and the Regiments of the Gulf and Atlantic States will swell the aggregate of treason.

West of the mountains we look for a strong Union demonstration. Even there, however, soldiery has been sent to coerce the people into secession, or keep them from the polls. How far it may succeed we have no means of knowing. But the gallant Union men of the West will be overwhelmed by the actual strength and coercion measures of the Secessionists of the East, backed by the voices of the Southern military. Whatever the result may be, it will be idle to measure the Union sentiment by the vote of to-day. Its voice will be hushed by the fierce and lawless spirit which now has the mastery all over the South. The people will be hurled into secession by the conspirators, as they were betrayed by the ordinance of the Convention. Virginia is already represented in the Confederate Congress, and this farce of an election will harness her irrevocably to the unpromising fortunes of secession.

Viewing the ordinance of the Convention as a nullity under the Constitution of Virginia, the Government at Washington has waited the action of the people before advancing its army to repossess itself of its property, plundered by the authorities of that State. When that action shall have been taken, the reasons which induced inactivity will have ceased. The last tie that bound Virginia to the Union will have been broken, and she must abide the hazards of rebellion.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTS.—Very general, and, we fear, well-grounded complaints and apprehensions exist of great corruption and wastefulness in contracts for our Army and Navy. We have heard of several cases of direct jobbery, and of most improvident transactions, which will enormously swell the expenses of the war. We wish to say nothing to discourage the spirit of enthusiasm which exists, but it is evident that we shall need every penny we can get, even if honestly expended. Now that the first gush of enthusiasm is over, confidence is to be maintained only by a scrupulously rigid and correct administration of affairs. Our people will bear any burdens, so long as they are seen to contribute to success, but will become restive and impatient the moment they see a large per centage of their money going in the shape of commissions to party favorites or political sycophants. The Government should at once look to this matter, or it may find itself compromised, and its efficiency and power greatly weakened.

American Steel Cannon.

The vital qualities necessary in cannon-metals are *strength* to resist the explosion of the charge, and *hardness* to endure the bounding of the projectile along the bore, and in case of the rifle bore, to resist the excessive wear of the projectile in the grooves. All the metals employed have their defects. Cast iron is quite tenacious, if a sufficient weight is employed, and tolerably hard, but its comparative elasticity (an important element of strength) is so small that its tenacity is invariably destroyed after a certain number of applications of the straining force. The difficulty of obtaining sound castings, by reason of the unequal shrinkage of the metal, is unfavorable—so much so that the strongest "high" iron, by its superior contraction, does not, as a rule, make so strong a *gun* as a metal in itself weaker. The great weight of cast-iron, for a given strength, has confined its use generally to heavy cannon for siege and sea-coast purposes. Bronze—a more tenacious compound—is prepared for portable guns, and this, in turn, has its serious defects. Its density (an element of strength in cannon metals) and tenacity are considerable, but its softness unfits it, for reasons already stated, for long service, particularly when rifled. And its cost is considerably greater than that of cast or wrought iron, or semi-steel—that is, steel made directly from the pig iron. Wrought iron has a tensile strength double that of the best cast-iron, and is much more elastic, but somewhat softer. Authorities generally unite in stating that it was, when most in use, an provement on cast-iron, but the difficulty of producing large masses sound and homogeneous, has prevented its extensive introduction. The celebrated Armstrong gun, and other modern "built-up" cannon are, perhaps, more durable, and certainly stronger than any solid piece can be made, owing to the difficulty of forging or casting large masses of uniform strength, in the present state of the art; but it is generally conceded that the same expense devoted to a larger number of cheaper guns will be more effective in the long run.

Steel possesses, in a higher degree than any other compound, the leading qualities required for cannon. It is tenacious, elastic and hard, in a much greater degree than either of the other materials. There are two principal kinds of steel, adapted to making cannon, which, indeed, vary in value, with reference to the sizes and uses required. Cast-steel is practically homogeneous, in small masses, and for this reason, is superior for cutlery, the fire-plates of boilers, etc. In the latter case, not strength to resist pressure, but soundness to resist blistering are required. But it can be no more soundly worked, in very large masses, than steel made directly from the pig-iron in the puddling furnace, and called semi or puddled steel, while its tensile strength and hardness are little if at all greater. Semi-steel, then, is probably as good a material for guns as cast-steel, intrinsically, while its cost is very much less—about that of wrought iron, and less than that of bronze. In the present state of the art, it is not probable that the largest classes of cannon can be well made *solid*, from steel, by reason of the difficulty, before mentioned, of making such masses sound. This defect, however, does not apply to light artillery and howitzers. Forgings for such pieces can be made sound enough for all practical purposes. Indeed, the Albany Iron Works' semi-steel has been invariably proved sound enough in such large forgings as locomotive tires. The experience with it, under this peculiarly severe test, show it to wear twice as long as iron, and to wear evenly, and not to fracture under its severe hammering over bad roads, like iron—while the smaller masses, such as boiler-plate, are not so uniformly homogeneous. There seems to be greater facility in making moderately heavy forgings in steel than in wrought iron. Tools for working heavy masses, also, have been greatly improved during the last year or two, and it is probable that all sorts of wrought cannon made by them would be far superior to those made under the light hammers and rolls of the last decade.

The public is aware that this semi or puddled steel, is being made into light guns, in England and in Germany; and the question is generally asked, "Why are we not importing such guns?" The question should be: why are we not developing our own greater resources, and preparing to turn out any quantity of better guns at home, rather than depending for a limited supply from an unfriendly Power?

The Albany Iron Works' steel is, in the first place, made chiefly from Salisbury iron—a more tenacious material than England can produce, as their own authorities concede. The steel, by Government tests, has stood a strain of 107,000 pounds to the square inch, and averages between 90,000 and 100,000, which is higher than the average of the best European puddled steel. The highest test of cast-iron, by the way, is 45,000 pounds, and its average is about 25,000; the highest test of wrought-iron is about 72,000 pounds, and the highest of bronze, 60,000 pounds. The Albany Iron Works' steel has not only proved more successful here than the English there, but it can be furnished in any quantity, in the shape of guns, to our Government, at a less cost, all things considered, than that of foreign steel. If, therefore, there is any virtue in steel cannon, there is every reason why they should be furnished at home. We learn that this steel, already tested and approved by Government for other purposes, will be offered to our military authorities for thorough trial in this department of service. We have no fear as to the result, only let our manufacturers have the chance—the guarantee that their work, if good, will be bought in preference to English work, and we shall be able to cope with any transatlantic Power in the arts of peace, and in the arts of war, if it comes to that. Already the best rifled shells and shot known are produced at home. Artillery, to be effective, must be light; cast-iron is too heavy, bronze too expensive, and not durable; while steel, at the cost of iron, seems to be the only material upon which we can depend to throw these shells and shot of ours. By all means let this question be tested at once. The necessity for a plenty of artillery is rendered no less imperative by the present aspect of transatlantic matters. Everything may depend on being ready.

California and the Union.

One of the most fantastic dreams indulged in by the Secessionists has been that California would undoubtedly unite her fortunes and her destiny with theirs—that they had but to shake the tree, and the golden apple of the Pacific would drop into their hungry mouths. Thus, with the possession of New-Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory, all of which the Confederate "Committee on Territories" seem to regard as now under their jurisdiction, they flattered themselves that their domain would extend from ocean to ocean along its whole breadth, and their "institution" find ample scope and verge enough for expansion for centuries to come. The splendor of the prize, both in a geographical, political, commercial, and above all, in a monetary (COBB comprehends that) point of view, certainly rendered it worthy of a long and desperate effort to win it. Hence, failing to clutch the whole of California ten years ago, a persistent effort has been making ever since to secure the division of the State, and the establishment of Slavery in the Southern half. Being foiled in this also by the Californians, the disunion conspirators have latterly tried to make use of certain local broils of bygone feuds, of party affinities, and also of the disaffection engendered by the neglect of California interests by the General Government; and hoped that by suddenly precipitating the State into confusion, and proclaiming a Pacific Republic, either the whole of the State, or, at all events, the Southern half of it, would gently but surely glide into their hands. California, moreover, had been so long represented, both in the Senate and House, by politicians of the ultra Pro-Slavery school, who considered themselves as possessed of an absolute control of the State, that it was supposed the secession scheme had only to be boldly attempted to secure its success.

The latest advices from the Pacific coast, however, show that California has been as much misunderstood as was New-York city. Both were overwhelmingly Democratic, both had their subterranean traitors plotting for their ruin, the affinities of both were supposed to be with the South—but both also have shown themselves to be devoted to the Union with an enthusiasm as deep as it is demonstrative. The miners of California—those most splendid illustrations of the elastic energy and unconquerable daring of the American character, are for the Union forever and to a man; the Douglas Democracy, with true California pluck, go for the Union, the laws and the Fourth of July, and for "as much coercion and civil war as is necessary to put down secession." San Francisco goes for the Union; men, women, and children, "together with thousands of men on horseback, in carriages, and on foot," all the military and civic organizations, and all political parties, march in grand procession to the music of the Union. Every town, every hamlet, and every man is for the Union, and if a single ranche in the gallant Grizzly Bear State harbors a traitor, the rascal had better vamoose at once. So hot and flaming is the enthusiasm that that snorting *pony*, which sweeps in everlasting gallop from the golden banks of the Sacramento over the mountains, through the cañons and across the prairies to the muddy Missouri, seems incapable of conveying any conception of it, and can only say that "nothing like it was ever seen before." In the language of Mr. SEWARD in 1850: "All hail, California! All hail, Union and Freedom!"

GRATUITOUS SWEARING.—We have kept no accurate count of the number of times the clerks of the several departments at Washington have been brought to book, and required to swear their fidelity to law and Constitution, but a figure something less than twenty will probably cover it. The process has just been repeated. Lieut.-Gen SCOTT himself, of whose secret design to join the enemy there is as much reason to entertain fears, as that Mount Washington will go over to the Black Hills of Carolina, has repeated his solemn evidence of loyalty we hardly dare say how often. This is all very well, and in itself quite harmless. But of what use? All servants of the Federal Government inaugurate their official career by taking the oath of allegiance. The clerks, who are now sworn and resworn, swore quite as terribly before they were ministerial to the treason of FLOYD, or under COBB arranged the details of rebellion. The declared purpose of the oath is to distinguish the treasonable from the loyal; but the oath when readministered only proves by the number of traitors it brings to light, how worthless its previous administration must have been. Besides, the one quality that more than any other characterizes the secession business, is its disregard of the most sacred compacts, obligations and oaths. The President of the Southern Confederacy, and nearly all of his advisers and aiders, passed from the service of the Union to their present work, with the oath of fidelity fresh on their lips. The rebel army is officered with men who had bound themselves by the same sanction; the whole machinery of rebel government is composed of officials similarly perjured. Nor is this accidental. The very germ of secession is the superiority of State over Federal authority; an ample power of absolution residing in the former to acquit its citizens of all allegiance to the latter. This principle is announced as the dictum of the rebel judiciary; so that the spy who chooses to take the monthly oath tendered him as a Federal servant, has legal warrant for believing he is fulfilling his duty as a subject of the Montgomery usurpation. A handful with tender consciences, refusing to accept this sort of casuistry, may resign, and may leave twice their number to communicate all the transactions of the Government they betray to the one they serve. The better plan is, evidently, to clear out the various bureaus thoroughly, leaving no one whatever found in them on the 4th of March. And then if their places be filled by competent men, regardless of party, we shall have some chance of business being conducted with the necessary secrecy. Under the present system, the Southern spy is probably communicating more knowledge of the plans of Government and the army to the leaders of Montgomery, than reaches the entire New-York press.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.—Our Paris correspondent announces the immediate return to the United States of Col. FREMONT, who leaves his most important negotiations with the French Government, in regard to the Mariposa mines, to take his part in defence of the Union. It was his intention, we learn, to leave by the *Persia*, but having been detained, he sailed by the steamer of the 18th. His services had already been tendered to the President in a letter, which must have been peculiarly gratifying; for, in declining the high positions tendered him before his departure for France, he had given reason to believe that his detention abroad would be necessarily protracted. It will be with a sense of relief and of augmented confidence the country will hear of this gallant and experienced officer sharing in the military counsels at Washington.

FRANCE AND OUR CONTEST.—In contrast with the profuse, voluble and arrogant discussion of events in America, which fill the English papers, is the taciturnity of the French Press. The official and semi-official journals of the Empire have stated the news without note or comment. The liberal Press has been frank and cordial in its approbation of the course taken by Government for the restoration of the Union; the *Opinione Nationale*, the *Siècle* and *Revues Contemporaine* and *de Deux Mondes*, paying eloquent tributes to the worth of the Union, and uttering their decided reprobation of the aims and motives of the Southern conspiracy. The eccentric GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC continues to advocate peaceful separation in the *Pays*; but he stands alone on that side of the question; for the *Presse*, inspired by M. GAILLARDET, whose interests in the South doubtless biased for a time his judgment, has come to recognize the revolution in its true light; closing with the following words, its latest article on the subject:

> "Such are the calamities which the Southern fanatics have brought down, not only on their own heads, but on those of all mankind, in efforts to prevent them by a blind temerity. It will be one of the most formidable holocausts ever offered on the altar of civilization, that modern and supreme divinity, which, like the deities of old, too often demands bloody sacrifices."

The French, through their relations with Louisiana, and in view of the inherent repulsion between the French character and the marked Anglo-Saxonism of the Northern States, might have been expected to side with the South in hostility to the freer spirit of the North. England, for converse reasons, and because of her traditional and noisy hostility to Slavery, might have been equally expected to sympathize with the Federal Government. They have apparently changed places; and if we ask the reason, must not the answer be, that one refers the subject to a lofty standard of right and human progress, while the other, with the instincts which NAPOLEON ascribed to a nation of shopkeepers, looks only to her own commercial profit!

AN EXAMPLE THAT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED.—We see it stated that the Medina Union Volunteer Company, including all the officers and men, have taken a pledge to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors during the term of their enlistment. We are glad to hear this. It is an example worthy of all praise, and one which it would be well for every company to follow. Temperance is a great thing everywhere, and under all circumstances, but nowhere else in the world is its influence more beneficial than upon the soldier, amidst the changes and vicissitudes of camp life. Intoxicating liquors, even if procured in a pure state, do a great deal of mischief by their use, but the adulterated stuff sold in the neighborhood of camps, is rank poison. It disables more men than the weapons of the enemy. It creates more disease, prompts to more insubordination, occasions more disaffection with the service, than all other causes combined. Habits of sobriety are quite as essential to the soldier as to any other citizen. They give calmness to the hours of repose, and vigor and strength in time of exertion. The weary marches, the long watches, and the fierce struggle of the battle-field, all require that his energies shall not be wasted by the use of poisoning stimulants, which undermine the constitution while they demoralize the man.

THE NORTHERN ROUTES FOR COTTON.—The Mayor of Memphis has addressed a note to a firm of cotton brokers, assuring them that the people of that city have no thought of interfering with the transmission of cotton by *any* route to market, but by whomsoever owned or purchased, or whatever the direction it might take, the rights and interests of all parties, both North and South, would be scrupulously respected, and that "a Committee of Safety" has been appointed to prevent the interference of any lawless individuals or combinations. Assuming such a determination to express the feelings of the producers of cotton throughout the South, we take it that what a people are careful to produce, they will eagerly sell, we shall have no lack of cotton offered to us to send to market over our interior routes, on the blockade of Southern ports. The question is narrowed to the point, whether we will allow its exportation through *any* route, not that it will not be raised and offered for sale. Consumers in England and elsewhere should lose no time in ascertaining the views of our Government upon this important matter.

CALL THE DOGS OFF.—The greed of the Common Council admits of no holidays. It might be supposed the spectacle of the City, with its business suspended, straining every nerve and offering every dollar for the restoration of order and peace, would shame them into some show of decency and some affectation of economy, but a reference to the official proceedings, and the columns of corporation advertisements, will show how vigorously the business of plundering the Treasury with needless contracts and monstrous jobs is prosecuted. These crimes against the Union movement,—for they are fully equivalent to treason, in that they lend aid and comfort to the enemy, by robbing the people of the means to carry on the war,—are among the accounts which, when the conflict is over, will be brought to a dangerous settlement. The reaction will make the reckoning somewhat sterner than the thieves anticipate.

☞ Evidences of the pecuniary prosperity of the *Daily News* will perhaps afford no very general gratification, but we are quite sure they will delight the Board of Aldermen. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to copy the following from the New-Orleans *Picayune*:

> "Since the publication of our article, a few days ago, giving, as we thought and think, good reasons why Southern newspaper readers should support the New-York *Daily News* in preference to other daily journals of that City, different citizens have undertaken to obtain subscribers therefor, and have succeeded nobly. One gentleman, the other day, forwarded $600 as the amount subscribed for on one paper; and Mr. PERCY D. RICHARDS (with HENDERSON & GAINES) showed us yesterday a goodly list of 150 subscribers, which he has procured by his own personal efforts, besides suggesting, with a prospect of success, the formation of clubs for the same good purpose. These are facts worthy of mention."

They are, indeed; and also of imitation; and we have no doubt whatever that the gratification of New-Orleans traitors will be complete when they find how nobly their labors in this department of their enterprise have been seconded by sympathetic spirits in the North. Why do not the civic fathers, emulous of the Pelican example, promote the circulation as well as the advertising prosperity of the *News*? Let BOOLE and FARLEY take the field, with subscription papers, and put the Louisianians to shame.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Tone of the English Press on American Affairs—Position of the Ministry—A Change of Sentiment Probable—Spain and San Domingo—Affairs in Western Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20, 1861.

If there is anything dubious or unsatisfactory in the tone of the English organs, of public opinion and of Government policy, in regard to the Southern rebellion, it will be cleared up by subsequent expressions of opinion which will come to us, after the letter of instructions of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. DAYTON shall have been published on the other side of the Atlantic. It is evident that a marked change for the better had already taken place in the estimate placed by Englishmen upon the spirit of the American Government and people, at the latest dates; but after they shall have read the instructions given to the newly-appointed Minister to France, showing the invincible resolution and the undoubting confidence of this Government, we may look for still stronger demonstrations of the respect of Europeans for the Americans, and for a general and sweeping denunciation of the Slaveholding rebellion.

The State paper referred to will give the Governments of Europe to understand that they will not facilitate the export of cotton, or its production, by showing sympathy with, or countenance of the rebels, and that any such "aid and comfort" would instantly be resented by this Government. The conviction of this truth cannot fail to prevent any course of conduct on the part of other nations calculated to frustrate the efforts of the Government to restore order, and it is not improbable that, as the speediest method of ending the conflict, they will indirectly take the side of the Government—Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S opinion, two weeks' ago, to the contrary notwithstanding. The rapid disintegration which had taken place up to the date of the American news, on which the English Minister's opinions were founded, was calculated to inspire more respect for the rebel cause than will be felt when it is known that Maryland speedily abandoned its hostile position, that the communications between the Capital and the Free States is reopened, and that Missouri and Kentucky still cling to the Union, with a powerful Union Party in Virginia, and a bold one in Tennessee. These facts, when they become known in England and France, will revive confidence in this Government, and impress the minds of men with the belief that secession is rapidly on the decline, and that it should therefore be whistled down the wind as a pestilent revolt of slaveholders against the civilization of the age.

It is quite evident that the lust of territorial acquisition has been reawakened in the Spanish Government by the supposed weakness and dissolution of the American Union, and it is high time that the illusion should be dispelled. The American Government was never so able to take care of itself, to repel aggression and to rebuke arrogance as it is to-day, when all the energies of a great and free people have been turned into warlike channels. It would be bad policy, and entirely unnecessary for the Government to abate an iota of its pretensions to dominion over this Continent, at such a time, and there is reason to believe that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN has not been forgetful of the national dignity and rights in this regard. Distinct intimation should and probably will be given to Spain, that she must not presume upon the supposed weakness and embarrassment of this Government, or indulge in dreams of conquest, either in the West Indies or on the Continent, inconsistent with the settled policy of this country.

The Administration has planted itself upon the ground that the Union must be preserved. That it can be preserved admits not of question; and the only doubt is as to the lengths it will be necessary to go in achieving the result. The wickedness, recklessness and desparation of the traitors and rebels may make it necessary for the Government to adopt the *dernier* but sure expedient of abolishing Slavery. That event would change the whole character of Southern society, by the creation of a new and powerful element, which would make secession as undesirable as it would be impossible. The abolition of Slavery would in fact make a new South, and change the whole aspect of things. The most dissatisfied portion of the Slave States, the seven Confederates on the Gulf, would be the easiest to transform, the easiest to manage, and, after transformation, the firmest in their allegiance to the Government.

The Secessionists should meditate on these things. They should study well the letter of Mr. SEWARD, and the other official declarations of the firm resolve to maintain the Union. That is the one great point settled, and it remains for them to say how it is to be accomplished—how peace and order are to be restored. If they choose, the Union may be preserved without any material change in the relations of the negro to the white race. If they persevere in their efforts to destroy the Union, they must expect to witness material modifications of their cherished institution, and long persistence in rebellion cannot fail to produce its destruction.

The people of Western Virginia are very unnecessarily putting themselves to the trouble of forming a Constitution in order to be admitted into the Union as a State. They entirely mistake their position. What the occasion demands, is for them to imitate our English ancestors who, in consequence of the unconstitutional acts of the King, declared the throne vacant. When JAMES II. showed to the nation that he was no longer restrained by his coronation oath to support the Constitution and laws, and protect the liberties of England, but, on the contrary, acted in all respects as an arbitrary monarch in the interest of a foreign priesthood the Parliament took the short road to a redress of grievances, by declaring that he had abdicated. This is precisely what JOHN LETCHER has done. He has violated the Constitution of the State by making resistance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The United States' Constitution is a part of the State Constitution, and in violating the one he violates the other. The Federal Constitution, which was ratified by the people of Virginia, declares itself to be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitutions and laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding. It is, therefore, the supreme law of Virginia, and JOHN LETCHER, by attempting to overthrow it, simply abdicates his office of Governor.

The people of the West, therefore, have nothing to do but to declare the executive office abdicated, and elect a new Governor. The same remarks apply to the Legislature, which has in like manner abandoned its lawful authority by its revolutionary proceedings. No doubt Congress would recognize the action of the people by the admission of Senators elected by a Legislature thus constituted on the basis of the Union, just as it recognized Mr. BOULIGNY as a representative from Louisiana after the pretended secession of that State, and as it will recognize the representatives from Western Virginia in the approaching Congress.

It is believed that an attack will be made on Harper's Ferry or Norfolk during the present week—probably the former. OBSERVER.

Trotting.

THE RACE BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS.

The most exciting trot of the season took place on Tuesday, over the Fashion Course, Long Island, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*—mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons, for $500. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 spectators present, and the betting was very heavy. *Flora* had the call, at $100 to $25, and her backers, having great confidence in her powers of endurance, offered their money freely. *Flora* won easily in three straight heats, which surprised many turfmen who had made bets on time, anticipating extraordinary results. The weather was delightful, and the track was in good condition. The following is a summary of the race:

FASHION COURSE—PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.—Trotting: Tuesday, May 21, Match $500—Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

J. D. McMann, b. m. *Flora Temple*	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin, b. m. *Princess*	2	2	2

Time: 2:32¼—2:34¾—2:34¼.

The Position of England.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is evident from the conduct of the English Ministry, and the tone of a portion of the English Press, that there is an active sympathy felt in that quarter for the movements of the Southern traitors. There can be no doubt that the English Government is disposed in every way to lend them aid and comfort, and we shall soon have evidence afforded us that they are ready to extend to them material support. The movements of Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, are very suspicious. It seems by a recent dispatch from Mobile to a Charleston paper, that he has recently paid a visit to one of the Southern forts, and took occasion to make some useful suggestions to the commander from the knowledge he had gained in the Crimea! A Southern paper also speaks patronisingly of him and of his intended visit to a relative in Jackson, Miss., and in fact he seems to be a pet and favorite, so far, all over the South. Let him beware. We have now in addition, too, the facts of the insolent conduct of the English Consuls at Norfolk and Havana and the refusal of the *Persia* to bring arms and munitions of war purchased in England by the agents of our Government. In the face of all these and other startling omens, it behooves our Government to be the more firm and vigilant, for here is a most subtle and powerful enemy we have to contend with. The forts in all our harbors should be at once properly armed and garrisoned; the possession of those in the hands of the rebels is now the more imperative, and the occupation of every Southern seaport is indispensable for the prevention of that export of cotton which the British, under some pretext or other, will insist on maintaining. We are weak on the sea, comparatively, and they will take advantage of what they will term our ineffective blockade. The object of England is to destroy the prestige and power of this Government. They forget all our past kindnesses when starvation was overtaking a large portion of their people, when we returned to them the lost ship *Resolute*, and hastened to extend ovations to the Prince of Wales. An affectation of humanity, too, on their part has obliged our Government to maintain for years past, at a great expense, a fleet on the African coast—and how are these sacrifices repaid now? By a recognition of a heartless and bloody rebellion, a sanction of piracy, and a sympathetic connivance at the destruction and overthrow of all our material interests. Let the Government be forewarned, and the Press and people aroused to the danger of this crafty and unprincipled Power. Every means to cripple and thwart it should be availed of as soon as its intentions are officially known. No more effectual way can be devised than to stop the export of all kinds of grains and provision—this will cause a greater stress and howling amongst their operatives than the loss of cotton, and as soon as their hostile purposes are known, let all further shipments, as well as importations, be forbidden.

I would be pleased to have your views upon the points herein hastily referred to, and am sure they would also interest the 80,000 subscribers to the TIMES, as well as the thousand of other readers who have access to your paper. I am, respectfully yours. R. R. R.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER AS TO THE COUNTY FINANCES—CLERKS TO BE EMPLOYED IN PLACE OF THOSE WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on Tuesday, the Annual Statement of the Comptroller, as to the condition of the county funds, was presented and ordered published. The following is the report of the

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The amount of money in the hands of the County Treasurer December 31, 1859, as stated in the Comptroller's Annual Report for 1859, page 8, was $83,855 14

The receipts from all sources during the year 1860 amounted to......$11,696,628 18

Deduct amount transferred to the City Treasury on account of Taxes and Interest thereon..................5,077,236 67—6,619,391 51

$6,706,246 65

The amounts of warrants on the Treasury paid and returned to the Comptroller, during the year, was..........$6,063,567 86

Balance remaining in Treasury Dec. 31, 1860..........$642,678 79

WARRANTS DRAWN, PAID AND OUTSTANDING.—The amount of warrants on the County Treasury, drawn in 1859, which were outstanding at the end of that year, was..........$3,766 27

The amount drawn in 1860, including those issued for the redemption of County Revenue Bonds, was..........6,088,016 58

Total..........$6,091,782 85

The amount paid by the County Treasurer during the year, as above stated, was as follows:

Of warrants drawn in 1859. $3,738 45

Of warrants drawn in 1860. 6,059,829 41—6,063,567 36

Leaving outstanding December 31, 1860..$28,214 99

Of the above, there were five warrants of 1859, amounting to.......... $27 82

And sixty-eight warrants of 1860.......... 28,187 17—$28,214 99

Summary of receipts showing the different sources of revenue, and the amount received from each, as detailed in the tables, contained in the Appendix:

TAXES.—Amount of collections by the Receiver of Taxes:

Of the levy of the year 1860	$7,810,212 62
Of the levy of the year 1859	501,218 61
Of the levy of the year 1858	7,235 00
Of the levy of the year 1857	2,823 89
Of the levy of the year 1856	1,471 95
Of the levy of previous y'rs	3,873 52
Total..........	$8,326,836 59

Less amount transferred to the City Treasury on account of the Corporation's proportion of the same... 5,050,000 00—$3,276,233 59

GENERAL FUND.—All the revenues of the County, except those derived from Taxes, and the Excise License Fees, are credited to this Fund, and the same were as follows:

Interest on Taxes:

Amount collected by the Receiver of Taxes.......$40,711 65

Less, amount transferred to the City Treasury....... 27,236 67 $13,474 93

Fees of Public Officers, viz.:

County Clerk....	13,684 32	
Surrogate.........	14,579 71	
Clerk of Court of Common Pleas..	6,188 10	
Clerk of Superior Court..........	5,721 11	
Clerk of Marine Court..........	5,202 50	45,375 74

Fines, viz.:

Court of General Sessions.......	1,059 70		
Court of Special Sessions.......	6,605 82		
Commissioner of Jurors........	3,858 68	11,524 20—	70,374 91
EXCISE LICENSE FEES..........			54,580 09
COUNTY REVENUE BONDS OF 1860..........			3,217,600 00
Total receipts..........			$6,619,391 51

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.—The amount of expenditures and disbursements during the year, as stated in tabular form, was as follows:

For the support of the County Government..........	$662,062 73
For the salaries and law expenses of the Metropolitan Police Force, assigned to and stationed in the County of New-York..........	1,349,125 00
For the State Taxes for Common Schools, Canals and general purposes, for the State fiscal year, commencing October 1, 1859..........	1,311,399 44
For payments made to the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, from and on account of the receipts for Excise Licence Fees..........	14,326 00
For interest on Loans made in anticipation of the collection of the taxes of the year, upon County Revenue Bonds of 1860, and upon the County Bonds issued to the Commissioners appointed to build a free bridge over Harlem River, at McComb's Dam..........	49,003 41
For the redemption of the County Revenue Bonds of 1860..........	2,702,100 00
Total..........	$6,088,016 53

The report concludes as follows:

"In view of the unsettled condition of national affairs, and of the large increase in the amount to be raised the present year on account of State and City expenditures incident thereto, the tax-payers of our City and County may justly demand that all matters involving the expenditure of money, *not absolutely indispensable*, shall be laid over to a more favorable time; and that every possible retrenchment, consistent with the public interests, shall be made in the ordinary expenses of the County Government. It will be esteemed the duty of this Department to cooperate with the Supervisors in all measures necessary to effect that object." Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution authorizing the various Police Magistrates to appoint temporary clerks and attendants in the place of such as may have volunteered, which was referred with power.

Mr. BLUNT presented to the Board a very large and elegant American flag, which was received by the Board, and a vote of thanks tendered to the donor. The annual report of the Comptroller, of which 1,500 copies were ordered printed, while it contains many suggestions of great value, presents no features as to receipts and expenditures, which have not been heretofore published in the weekly and monthly statements from that officer.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. ELY, was appropriately referred:

Whereas, The expenses of the war in which we are engaged will impose a largely increased burden upon the tax-payers of New-York, and calls for the observance of the most stringent economy in every department of the public service; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Annual Taxes be requested to ascertain, and report to this Board at an early day, what reductions are practicable in the various public expenditures which are under the control of the Board of Supervisors of this county.

The session, with the exception of the items above noted, was consumed by routine business, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

"THE RING" BROKEN—SUMMARY AND MYSTERIOUS ADJOURNMENT OF THE BOARD—ALDERMAN BRADY MIFFED.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening for the purpose of considering the following ordinance, offered by Alderman BOOLE:

An ordinance making an appropriation in aid of the defence of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money and the issuing of bonds for that purpose.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipments, uniforms, arms and outfit, and for the necessary maintenance whilst in this City, of the military force enlisted in the City of New-York, which have been accepted or may be hereafter accepted by the President of the United States, and to provide for the aid and support of the families of such of the officers and men so engaged, as may require the same.

SEC. 2. The money so appropriated should be paid by the Comptroller, upon vouchers, to be approved by a Committee to be composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen, and the President of the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York," Hon. HAMILTON FISH. The vouchers aforesaid shall be certified in writing by the Chairman of the said Committee. [The other sections contain unimportant details.]

It was supposed that the matter was arranged as usual with the gentlemen who control the great body of the business of the Board. To the astonishment of outsiders, however, as soon as the Board had met, Alderman BRADY moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to meet next Monday evening, which was carried; when Alderman BRADY immediately moved that the Board should then adjourn, which was lost. Alderman BRADY was highly incensed, and declared that if the Board wanted to know the reasons, he would give them, and that he'd give them enough of it before they got through. When the above ordinance was given to the reader to be read, the reading was, upon motion of Alderman BRADY, immediately suspended, and referred back to the Committee; and soon after, the Board, upon motion of Alderman BRADY adjourned to Monday evening next.

After the adjournment, Alderman BRADY and Alderman BOOLE had some words, when Alderman BRADY declared that BOOLE didn't rule in that Board, and that there were some other members who had something to say; that it was well for them that they adjourned, or he would have given some good reasons why they should, in about five minutes. Various members expostulated with the Alderman for talking so loosely in the presence of the reporters, but Alderman BRADY continued some minutes to threaten an exposure which, it seemed, "the Ring" feared.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The weekly meeting of this Board was held yesterday. Touching the support of the Marine Hospital for the current season, a resolution was introduced by Mr. PURDY, to the effect that inasmuch as the last Legislature omitted to make the necessary appropriation to maintain the Marine Hospital, and the Board of Health having refused to take any action, it was expedient to appropriate the proceeds of the Board of the County of Richmond, given for the destruction of personal property, and held by the Commissioners of Emigration for that purpose; also that $3,000 be advanced in anticipation of the sale of said bonds. The total amount of the Bonds is $140,000.

Number of arrivals to May 15,..........	12,092
" " to date,..........	5,001
Total..........	28,093

Number of inmates in the Institutions at Ward's Island, 891; receipts to May 15, $66,452 59; for commutation, &c., $12,058 14; disbursements as per previous account, $51,165 63; balance in bank, $28,566 52.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—INCREASED FACILITIES FOR TRAVEL.—The change of termini of this road from the foot of Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, to Hunter's Point, in Queen's County, has already produced a marked increase in the travel over the road, because of the increased facilities for travel afforded to persons residing or doing business in the upper portion of the City of New-York. By the new route, passengers are taken on boats from James-slip and Thirty fourth-street, New-York, and landed in the dépot at Hunter's Point, where steam cars are at will entered, and the former tedious passage at a snail's pace through the streets of Brooklyn is avoided. The new route has been operated for about three weeks, and the receipts for passengers greatly exceed that of any previous year for the same period of time. A large number of people now pass over the road daily in search of boarding-places for the Summer, or selecting permanent locations, and the indications now are that the travel over the road this season will be larger than ever before.

TWELFTH-STREET MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Missionary Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twelfth-street, was held on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. N. McLEOD presiding. A resolution of the Board of Directors, thanking the friends of this congregation for their liberal contributions to the Missions of the Church, was adopted. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. WYLIE, Rev. J. C. LOWRIE, D. D., Rev. W. T. WYLIE, and G. H. STUART, Esq. The addresses were well received, and elicited much applause from the audience, which was very large. A collation was served up in the lecture room between 10 and 11 o'clock. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Rev. Dr. McLeod; Vice-President John H. Brown; Secretary—S. B. W. McLeod; Treasurer—Hugh Small; Directors—Cornelius Agnew, William P. Parr, David C. Wilson, David Harvie, Robert P. Cumming, James Turner, Robert Calderwood, George Stewart, John T. Agnew.

HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.—Tuesday evening officer STRAN arrested a man by the name of GLEASON, of No. 160 East Twenty-fifth street, charged with highway robbery. It appears from the proceedings that SIMON HUCK, of No. 190 Eighth avenue, was quietly passing the corner of Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth street, when he was assaulted by a number of persons, who seized him and knocked him down, and while some held him, others robbed him of what money he had, and three pieces of cloth worth about fifteen dollars. The officer heard HUCK'S cries for help, and immediately went to his assistance. He arrested GLEASON, but all the others escaped. The defendant was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and locked up for want of bail.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Second Commencement of this institution takes place this evening at the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, at 8 o'clock. Among other exercises, an address will be delivered to the graduating class by the Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court. It is understood that Judge HOFFMAN will, in the course of his address, present some reminiscences of former distinguished members of the Bar of New-York.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man was run over on the Harlem Road, by the Boston down train, and so severely injured that he died in a short time. The body was taken to the Twelfth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held.

☞ Letters for Europe to go per *Kedar*, for Liverpool, will be received at Mr. CUNARD'S Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, until 12 o'clock to-day.

[Advertisement.]

TO FAMILIES EMBARKING FOR EUROPE.—Steamship *Great Eastern* to sail Saturday, May 25. Several large staterooms, intended especially for families, may be obtained, if immediately applied for. These rooms have from four to eight berths in each, with baths attached; are located in the most desirable part of the ship, amply ventilated, and possess unequaled accommodations for comfort and convenience.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-street, Agents.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS HALF-PRICE.—For a few days, those who have enlisted to defend our country and its flag, can obtain Phrenological Examinations and advice at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park, at half the usual charges.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &C., at auction, at Disbrow's Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A large catalogue. Positive sale.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 69 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

DE LAMATER—KIPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. C. D. Murray, J. DE LAMATER to AMELIA, daughter of Quinby Kipp, Esq., all of this City.

TIOBENOR—DECKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. J. E. Searles, Mr. EUGENE TIOBENOR, formerly of Ithaca, to Miss MARY GOODRICH DECKER, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Tompkins County papers please copy.

DIED.

VOSBURGH.—On Monday morning, May 20, at the Head quarters of the Seventy first Regiment, Navy-yard Barracks, Washington, D. C., Col. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John S Vosburgh, No. 806 Greenwich st., at 12 o'clock on Thursday, without further notice.

FOOTE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, CHARLES B. FOOTE in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, corner 3d av. and 103d st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 22, IDA ANNETTA, daughter of John L. V. R. and Frances C. Brown, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 261 East Broadway, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

VEHSLAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, May 22, of dropsy of the brain, LUCILLA ADELAIDE, daughter of John H. H. and Lucilla Jane Vehslage, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of Rev. Chas. Knouse, No. 20 Avenue D., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., ANN A., wife of George S. Ackerman, and daughter of the late Garret De Bevoise, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 341 West 15th st., at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, without further notice.

WILKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, Mrs. LAVINIA A. WILKINS, wife of James M. Wilkins, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 93 Ludlow st. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment. Friends of the family in Westchester are invited to meet at St. Peter's Church, at 12½ o'clock.

COLES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 22, JOSEPH COLES, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 94 Elm-st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

PARKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, after a lingering illness, JOHN S. PARKER, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral from the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner Broadway and 8th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

PITTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 22, FRIEND PITTS in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 214 West 42d st., on Sunday, May 26 at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LUYSTER.—At the Bowery, L. I., on Tuesday, May 21, JANE LUYSTER, aged 61 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Peter Luyster on Thursday, May 23 at 2 o'clock, and at the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, L. I., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BARTOW.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, May 21, ANDREW A. BARTOW, aged 85 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

HALLOCK.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday May 21, HOSEA HALLOCK, youngest son of Robert R. and Esther Hallock, aged 13 years and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 23d inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

FORBES.—In Syracuse on Wednesday, May 22, SARAH P. CLARY, youngest daughter of John G. Forbes, Esq., of this City.

ST. JOHN.—At his residence in Otego, Otsego County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, May 16, PHINEAS ST. JOHN, in the 83d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 293.—MAY 22, 1861.
76, 61, 51, 23, 20, 43, 8, 67, 16, 13, 30, 39, 31.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 294.—MAY 22, 1861.
77, 70, 22, 29, 64, 43, 6, 26, 32, 53, 14, 58, 40, 73.

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PRICES REDUCED.
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STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING
Attended to, as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. W. M. WEAVER.

SPRING.

I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.

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RUGS, MATS, MATTING, SHADES, OIL-CLOTHS,
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SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS.
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 16, 1861.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INCREASE of the Regular Army, an "Army Medical Board" has been convened, and is now in session in New York City, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army.

Applicants must not be less than twenty-one, or over thirty years of age.

Applications must be made to the Secretary of War, or through the Surgeon-General of the Army, stating the residence, place and date of birth, accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

RELIEF COMMITTEE—FIFTEENTH WARD.—The undersigned, appointed by the Union Defence Committee, for the relief of families of needy Volunteers, will meet at the office of John B. Ryer, Esq. corner Broadway and Houston st., THIS (Thursday,) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, and on each TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING at 8½ o'clock.

H. T. CLEAVELAND,
IVERSON W. KNAPP, } Ward
JOHN B. RYER. } Committee.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD—COMPANY C—ATTENTION.—The following members of this Company will report themselves immediately, at the Regimental Barracks, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York: Waters Underhill, Henry Constant, James Casey, Harry Wilson, of Williamsburgh; Michael Kelly, Henry S. Greene, Myrtle-av.; Thomas Lawlor, George C. Hackett, John Davis, of Brooklyn, Western District.

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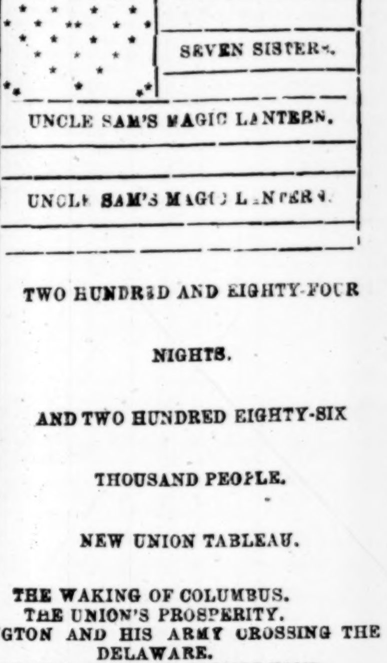
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THOUSAND PEOPLE.
NEW UNION TABLEAU.

THE WAKING OF COLUMBUS.
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COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.
THE HAPPY PLANTATION HOME.
THE STATES IN UNION.
CALHOUN'S DREAM.
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.
THE UNION'S DESOLATION.
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON AND THE UNION.
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE BOWER OF FERNS.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

1. The NEW-YORK OBSERVER is the largest and cheapest Religious Newspaper that is published.

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TWO COMPLETE NEWSPAPERS,

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It gives every week a complete synopsis of the most interesting events in

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7. We pledge ourselves, as Proprietors and Editors, to furnish an interesting, impartial, unsectarian, faithful and wholesome review, summary and digest of all events relating to the Religious, the Civil and Political Communities of the whole earth; to avoid all bitter and unholy controversies; to publish nothing detrimental to Evangelical truth, to the harmony and union of Christian denominations, and the best interests of mankind; and to produce, if possible, the largest, purest, cheapest and best religious and secular newspaper in the world.

TERMS.

For every new subscriber paying $2 50 for one year in advance, we will give the agent procuring the same Fifty Cents.

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To every person sending us his own name and one other, both being new subscribers, we will send the two papers one year for $4.

To each new subscriber paying in advance, a copy of our beautiful and valuable BIBLE ATLAS, with five colored maps, will be sent gratis!

Specimen numbers of the NEW-YORK OBSERVER will be sent gratis to any address that may be forwarded to us for that purpose.

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ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
ICE PITCHERS!
The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos 4 and 6 Burling slip, of LUCIUS HART.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DEMocratic Ward Committee of the 21st Ward, held at the Mansion House, 4th av. and 32nd st., called for the purpose of expressing their regret at the recent death of their late friend and associate, Col. VOSBURGH, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The sad and melancholy intelligence has reached us of the death of our late esteemed associate and friend, Col. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment of this State, while in his country's service at the seat of Government, and *whereas*, this Committee, impressed with so solemn an event, do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family and relations who have so suddenly and unexpectedly been deprived of an affectionate husband, father and friend; and we sorrowfully commend them to the kind care of Divine Providence, who alone can console them in this their greatest affliction. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That in Col. VOSBURGH we ever recognized a true patriot and soldier, wedded to the interest of his country and ever ready to wield his sword in its defence, a noble and chivalrous gentleman, a true Democrat, and a beloved friend whose death has filled our hearts with sorrow, and will ever cause us to revere his memory.

"Lay his sword on his breast, there's no spot on its blade,
In whose cankering breath his bright laurels will fade;
'Twas the first to lead on at humanity's call,
It was stayed with sweet mercy when glory was all.
As calm in the council, as gallant in war,
He fought for his country and not its hurrah:
In the path of the hero, with pity he trod,
Let him pass with his sword to the presence of God."

Resolved, That the members of this Committee will attend in a body the funeral of the deceased, as the last tribute of respect to our late worthy associate and friend.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, }
PATRICK DEE, } Committee.
JOHN M. TRACY, }
E. L. HEARNE, President.
JOSEPH MEEKS, Secretary pro. tem.

MILITARY.

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MANUFACTURING
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Fresh! Complete! Authentic!
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At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.
REMEMBER SUMTER!
TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

The Union Defence Committee, by authority of the General Government, having accepted the ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVE REGIMENT, Captains of Companies having recruiting stations, and all others who have been engaged in procuring members, will please report at once to Head quarters, Union square, or to Col. J. Lafayette Riker, Everett House.

A FEW GOOD MEN
For the
RESERVE GUARD
Will be received, on immediate application at the following

RECRUITING STATIONS:
Company A. Capt. Anderson, Tent, Union square.
Company B, Capt. Hubbell, Liberty and West sts.
Company C, Capt. Meeks, Wooster st., near Bleecker.
Company D. Capt. Nevin, No. 298 8th-av.
Company F, Capt. Hathaway, Avenue A and 1st-st.
Company G, Capt. Doolstader, 4th and Thompson sts.
Company K, Capt. Moesel, 1st-av., near 4th-st.
None but able-bodied men need apply.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE,
OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, No. 30 PINE-ST., New-York, May 21, 1861.

Public notice is hereby given that the several regiments heretofore designated for inspection, with the view to determine their acceptance for service under the call of the President of the United States, will parade for inspection on SATURDAY next, the 25th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice will be given of the place at which each regiment will be expected to assemble. By order of the Executive Committee.

S. DRAPER, Chairman of Ex. Committee.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary Ex. Committee.

BROOKLYN PHALANX—1ST REGIMENT NEW-YORK LEGION. Col. JULIUS W. ADAMS, Commandant, having been accepted by the Union Defence Committee in behalf of the United States Government, will be finally inspected and mustered into the service of the United States on SATURDAY, May 25th, at 12 M. One hundred and twenty five men are wanted to fill vacancies in four companies. Apply immediately at the Brooklyn City Armory, Henry-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to Capt. GEORGE FOSTER, or to Capt. C. O. BELDEN.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION.—EMPLOYMENT wanted, as drill instructor, by a young man of good character, who has served in the British Army; can instruct recruits in the manual and platoon of the ordinary musket or Enfield rifle; also, all that is necessary for a recruit to learn of company drill. Address, J. E. W., No 633 6th-av., 3d floor.

DRILL ROOM TO LET.—THE LIGHT AND well ventilated basement of Nos. 14 and 16 4th av., opposite Seventh Regiment armory, 51x80 feet, substantially built, with one row of columns. Rent $300 for six months. Apply to RENWICK & AUCHMUTY, No. 88 Wall-st., or on premises.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for, if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into and stupidity, rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE have opened a branch office at No. 2 Ann-st., under Barnum's, for furnishing our gallant Army with the secular and religious journals of the City. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, CHAS. PLACE, No. 62 Dey-st. Papers, after being read, if sent to this office before 3 P. M., will be forwarded the same day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a first-class chambermaid, and would assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; understands sewing; can produce 2 years' reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 4th floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—THE ADVERTISER wants a situation as chambermaid; she has nine years' reference from her last place; or is willing to take care of children, or would do waiting. Call at No. 159 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry, or chambermaid and assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable girl; has City reference; a family going in the country for the Summer preferred. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or do chamberwork or plain sewing; would have no objections to take a situation as child's nurse; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 18th st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging; has City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 161 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, chambermaid and laundress, or could take charge of an infant, by a Protestant young woman with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, who is thoroughly competent in her business; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 399 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Scotch woman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or would take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of first class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED. A SITuation to do chamberwork and washing, or to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman; can do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 170 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress or help to take care of children; has no objections to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or laundress, or nurse and seamstress; also, a competent waitress with the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 344 6th av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to the country, and has the best of reference. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the Milk Store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable chambermaid and laundress; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 West 18th-st., No. 6 Whites-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANted, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or for general housework, by a young woman; good references furnished. Apply for three days at present employers, No. 143 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress or nurse. Good City reference. Call at No. 186 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 186 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family, or would take care of children. Can do fine washing and ironing. Has the best City reference from her last place. Has no objection to going into the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 111, 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the highest references from both City and country. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st., second floor, back room, this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 257 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as laundress; is a first rate washer and ironer; can produce the best of City reference. To be seen at No. 212 East 13th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good references can be given if required. Call for two days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and sew; has City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 197 East 13th-st., bestween 1st and 2d avs. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork, waiting and assist in washing; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Call for one week at No. 131 East 45th-st., 4th door east of 3d av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 145 7th-av., near 20th-st., over the apothecary's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman in a small family. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited, No. 43 East 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 180 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived in her last place six years; can get the best of City reference. Call at No. 31 41st-st., near 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business well; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 5 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO MAKE HERSELF USEFUL.—Wanted a situation, by a widow, who has just lost her husband. Apply at No. 137 8th-av., between 16 and 17th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young American girl to take care of children; wages not so much an object as a respectable place. Apply at No. 195 East 17th-st., at the residence of her parents.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to attend to children and do plain sewing; good City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman as cook in a private family; is a good cook and understands baking; would go a short distance in the country, and would be willing to assist with the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 19th-st., first-floor, back room; good City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS A good cook, by one who understands her business. Can make the best of bread and biscuit, and pastry. No objection to assist in the ironing or to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is experienced and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capacity; would have no objections to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 122 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts, blanc manges and jellies and ice creams; and if required has no objection to take part of the washing; prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. Can give satisfactory references.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies, and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can furnish the best city reference of five years from one place. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable girl, as a first-class cook; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can give the best City reference five years from one place. Call at No 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear. Reference given if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook, one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given, by calling at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the shoe store.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FROM THE north of Ireland, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, including soups, pastry, meats, &c., and willing to assist in washing, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework for a small family; can give best of City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN American woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook; can make good bread and cakes; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 82 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references from her last place; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 176 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook. Would assist in washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 190 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Apply for 2 days at No. 235 East 19th-st., second floor, rear room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman a situation as good plain cook in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Also, by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, or to take care of children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference given. Call at No. 354 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; capable of taking a laundress's place, if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Would prefer to go to Europe with a family. Can give best City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 75 West 17th-st. Best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 292 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., rear house, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, with the best of City reference from where she has lived for six years, to do cooking, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at the Bakery in Court-st., between 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family; City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 197 12th st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable young girl, as good plain cook; first rate washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 35th st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—TWO GIRLS wish situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 38 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 52 West 21st-st., at her present employer's, with whom she has lived two years and a half, and to whom she refers.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl; is a good cook and good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 178 30th-st., over the liquor store, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for a young woman who is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at or address, No. 128 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by a young woman; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 East 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 2d-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEWORK SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman, in City or country, to cook wash or iron, and do general housework; good reference given. Apply at 108 West 19th st., 5th floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they wish to engage with one family; have no objections to a short distance in the country; can give good city reference. Call at No. 38 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two sisters, one to do cooking and assist in the washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 207 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th-av.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, WAITER GIRLS, LAUNDRESSES, EXPERIENCED NURSES AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted for over two hundred female domestics, recommended by some of the first families in Brooklyn, many of them being Protestants and Germans of the most respectable class. Families in the country can find a better class of help at this Agency, and those more willing to go in the country, at moderate wages, than at any other in New-York or Brooklyn. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an American Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; is a very good cook, and an excellent laundress; is of good disposition, and very obliging; has best of City reference; is fully competent for either situation. Inquire at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A trustworthy, well-disposed young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country in either of the above capacities; will be found thoroughly competent; understands the care of milk and butter; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR general housework, for city or country, at moderate wages. An active, honest and sober young woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, baker of bread, pudding and pies, and a superior washer and ironer; is of kind disposition, and very willing. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most reliable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; is very willing and obliging to her employer; best of reference; a home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 96 West 19th st., third floor, front room; good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman, is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 380 1st av., between 22d and 23d sts., 3d floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR LAUNDRESS.—A woman with excellent reference wishes a situation as above; is a superior cook and baker of bread, cake, puddings and pies, and gets up gentlemen's linen and ladies' finery in style. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, with five years' reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; can do all kinds of family baking. Apply at No 287 8th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, in a small private family. Can give satisfactory reference. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 13th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who has for a long time had charge of a large household, should like to find a good situation with a genteel American family; she speaks English, German and French, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Address A. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable American woman a situation as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid; reference of the best kind given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in the City or country; or would take charge of a house during the Summer; the best of reference given. Address for two days, M. H., Box 134 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family in City or country. Call at No. 68 North Moore st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a hardworking young woman, a situation in the country to do general housework; can milk cows, make butter, and makes nice bread and biscuit, and is a good washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging; best of references; wages $5 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do the general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 105 40th-st., near Lexington-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small private family, is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 166 Orchard-st., for two days, third floor back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a girl who has lived several years in Jersey City, and has good references, a situation there to do general housework. Apply at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTant girl wants a situation to do general housework; the best of City reference; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 West 24th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wants a situation to do general housework, with a good recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 144 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG Scotch woman wants a situation to do housework in a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 244 West 36th-st., near 9th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITuation wanted by a young woman to do the work of a private family or to take care of children; would like to go in the country; is capable to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 362 Washington st., corner of North Moore.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable Protestant woman wishes a situation to do the general housework of a small family; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, 150 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse. Has good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as laundress; no objection to chamberwork, if required; is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 380 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchwoman, a situation as first laundress in a private family; understands her business in every style. Call for two days at No. 67 West 20th st., front room, 3d floor, or address by note.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; is fully competent. Can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 335 6th av., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 69 West 20th st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable young women, one a first-rate laundress, the other as first-rate cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City references can be produced from their last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY having a daughter, aged 16, from a reverse of fortune, would gladly accept of an engagement for her to take care of one or two children and do plain sewing, in any well known family of moral and Christian habits. No other need apply. References given. Call or address AMERICAN PROTESTANT, No. 109 East 13th-st., Room No. 7.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as children's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and do plain sewing or chamberwork and do up ladies' muslin; the best of City reference given from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle aged woman, as child's nurse; is competent to take care of children from their birth; is a good plain seamstress, and kind to children; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman to take charge of an infant from its birth, and to do sewing; has no objection to the country. Can be seen till suited; call at No. 70 Charles-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE WANTED, by a very respectable and experienced woman, who can bring the best City references. Can take charge of an infant from its birth, and has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 14 Gramercy Park.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, with reference, a situation as nurse, and to assist with light work. No objection to the country. Apply for two days at 203 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or as seamstress and chambermaid; would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at needlework for a lady and child; also, as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; wages $7; good City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to travel with a family; good City references given. Apply at No. 1,420 Broadway, corner of 40th-st., in the grocery store.

AS NURSE, &C.—COOK.—TWO YOUNG WOmen wish situations in a private family; one as nurse and seamstress, the other, a Scotch woman, as good cook and bread baker; good City reference. Can be seen at No 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third story front room.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do general housework for a small private family; good reference given. Inquire at No. 129 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, in a private family, can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, has got five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 50 West 14th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and family sewing, or would be willing to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent to fill any of the above capacities; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., corner of Avenue A.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXCELlent, middle aged English Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of nursery; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her last place, No. 127 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can give the best of reference, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 Greenwich-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable American young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children; or can do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging. Call on Thursday and Friday at No. 820 Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, of 16, to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 209 West 40th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 St. Mark's-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 26th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 81 4th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 6th av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as child's nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, as child's nurse and seamstress; capable of taking entire care of children; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 171 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, for 2 days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse; from long experience, is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from the monthly nurse; is a Protestant; can be seen, if required; is highly recommended by the first families in the City. Apply at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., third floor.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as wet nurse. Can give best of City reference. Call at No. 158 4th-st.

IN A CORSET STORE, OR AS SEAMSTRESS—Wanted a situation in a corset store, by a person of ten years' experience, or as seamstress in a private family. Inquire at No. 349 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' SITUAtion wanted, by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No 31 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; she perfectly understands cutting and fitting dresses of every kind; is accustomed to wait on ladies; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen until engaged at her present place where she has lived for several years, No. 15 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED. BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress. Understands plain dressmaking and the making of children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing. Can give good City reference. Or would go out by the month or week. Would be willing to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 Greenwich-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes, also the care of children and all kinds of family sewing; would like to go to the country or travel with a lady. Can be seen for three days at No. 467 7d-av., corner of 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSRTESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress is wishful to engage by the week or month to do all kinds of family sewing, or cut and baste for a sewing-machine; has no objection to go to any part of the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a first-class seamstress; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 117 Clinton-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would do fine washing and ironing; the best of city reference given; no objections to the country. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMStress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No 10 Amity-place, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED; is a good dressmaker; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and very competent in all kinds of family sewing; would go in the country or travel; reference given. Can be seen at No. 190 East 13th-st., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 153 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family, is willing to go by the week. Can be seen at No. 195 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for three days, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable young woman. Can be seen for three days at the house of her present employer, No. 7 East 27th st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to take care of older children, by a girl who can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 72 East 19th st., between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as waitress; she is willing to do chamberwork if required; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN widow lady wishes to find a situation for her daughter, 16 years old, in a small American family, where she would be treated as belonging to their home; small wages required. Apply at No. 239 5th-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as waitress and to assist with chamberwork if required; would go in the country for the Summer months; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—The large Institute is offered free to such families where any male members have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No 56 Irving-place.

MALES.

AS BARTENDER.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young man, with the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and competency desires a situation in the City or country in the above capacity; understands his duties well; has had the full confidence and management for his late employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, &c.—A young man, who has had several years' experience at the desk desires to obtain a situation, either as book keeper, clerk, or assistant book keeper. Writes a good hand, is quick at figures. Would be satisfied with a moderate salary, and as to character and capability can give the best of references. Address A, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as book-keeper or clerk; has had several years experience as clerk in a grocery store, has a good knowledge of book-keeping, single or double entry, writes and smart at figures; best of reference and security given. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS BUTLER OR WAITER.—WANTED. A situation as butler or waiter in a private family, where assistance is given. The highest testimonials can be produced. Apply at or address No. 93 4th-av., corner of 11th st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

AS CLERK.—A GOOD ACCOUNTANT, WHO speaks French and English, desires employment in a mercantile house; compensation a secondary object to that of employment, with a view to engaging in business. References. Address L. D., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, in a private family; who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate. Highest recommendations given. Is obliging. Call or address F. BRADY, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man who understands his business perfectly; the best of reference; would like to go to the country. Can be seen at Disney's Saddlery, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address W. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by an Englishman; no objection to the country. Good references given as to capability. Address, COACHMAN, Box No 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man a situation as coachman and plain gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; has 2 years' reference from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable man as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; also understands vegetable gardening; is a first-class driver; able and willing to work; can give the best of City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 Fulton st., *Sun* Building, 2d floor, in the cork factory, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED. BY a married man, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the duties required as a servant in both situations, perfectly. Can be seen from 10 till 1 o'clock, at Nos. 29 and 31 Barclay-st., New-York; also, from 2 till 6 o'clock, at Mr. Wm. Jigney's, Love-lane, College place, Brooklyn. No objection to go in the country, if required; can give best of references.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employer in this City, with whom he has lived for the last two years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address Box J. F., No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man, an English Protestant; is a good driver; no objections to the country, and could take charge of a small garden; can give the best of City reference; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent groom and careful driver, and is highly recommended as such from last employer. The country preferred. Address M. J., Box No 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man, as coachman and groom; he understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Address B. H. W., Box 200 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCH FARMER, JUST landed, wishes to obtain a situation on a farm, to obtain a season's practice and experience in this country; is a married man, without encumbrance but would go as a single man, if place is otherwise suitable. Call or address "D. Mc. M." No. 157 East 21st-st., 3 doors from 2d-av.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a respectable man, who can give undoubted reference for the above; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address O. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, or No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN the country, as gardener, by a German married man, who knows how to take care of greenhouse and graperies, understands vegetable gardening and farming; is able to take charge of a large place. Address K. M., Box No. 200 *Times* office, for this week.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as gardener and farmer on a farm, by a man of long experience; understands his business in both capacities; the raising of all kinds of garden and farm produce, which his recommendations will show, and can give the most respectable reference as to conduct and ability. Address S. M., at McIlvain & Young's Seed store. No. 9 John-st.

AS HOSTLER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable young man (Frenchman) a situation as hostler and gardener; good reference given, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, work in a vegetable garden, milk cows, mow or work on a farm. Apply at or address a note to T. B., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days. Reference will be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife a situation to take charge of a house during the absence of the family; can give the best City reference. Address, for two days, J. M. T., No. 231 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man, lately returned from Europe after valeting a gentleman, (invalid,) wishes to procure something similar, or would engage as inside servant, fully competent in all the duties appertaining thereto; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 39 East 23d-st., till engaged. Would like to go to Newport.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, in a private family, by a respectable, steady man; will be found willing, obliging and competent in his business, to which his recommendations will certify. Any family requiring such may address W. E., No. 883 Broadway, for two days, at the apothecary store. No objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a middle aged man; can take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has lived in some of the first families in the City and country. Can be highly recommended; no incumbrance. Call at or address No. 53 University-place, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A CAPABLE MAN a situation; City reference from his last place in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN, who has had large experience in the Old Country, wishes a situation; understands the management of plate, and the full routine of duties connected with the business. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young Englishman, who has lived in the best of families in the City, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two or three days. Address C. C. 167 East 22d-st., on 2d floor.

MAN AND WIFE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young married couple, the man to act as gardener, coachman and groom; he also understands the management of a farm; the wife is a good, plain cook; also, washer and ironer; any person wanting the like, will find them to be honest and industrious. Address J. B. Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days. Respectable reference given.

A BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A SITUATION, or to apprentice himself to some trade; would be willing to make himself useful. Address No. 413 9th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANÇAISE désire accompagner une famille en Europe, à des conditions très avantageuses pour la famille. S'adresser desuite à la agence Française de M. C. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av.

On trouvera à la même adresse deux cuisinières Françaises l'une, (vrai cordon bleu) à $25 par mois et l'autre très bonne cuisinière de premier ordre, et un jeune garçon connaissant bien le service de table désirant se placer dans la même maison à $25 pour les deux.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office. Salary liberal. Three porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT gardener, to take care of a small place; must understand the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; also, glass culture; no objection to a married man; best of references required; none other need apply. Address H. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for one week, with name, &c.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl 14 or 16 years of age, to do general housework in a good family, about 30 miles from the City, near the Hudson River. Wages $3 a month. Apply personally, Thursday afternoon only from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M., in the office No. 1 179 Broadway, near 28th-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—O. G. BECKWITH & CO., No. 310 Pearl-st., sole agents for the State of New York for the sale of A. Richard & Co.'s Combined Glue and Cement. Agents wanted, to whom great inducements will be offered. Send stamp for return postage.

WANTED, TO GO IN THE COUNTRY—A middle-aged woman, to take charge of an infant and the mother, and make herself useful about the house; good references required. Apply at No. 151 Chambers-st., in the store, from 10 to 3 o'clock the 23d.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM ENGINE PATTERN maker. Address ENGINE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTAble woman is very desirous of a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can both crimp and flute; the very best of reference will be given; any note will be attended to immediately. Apply at No. 67 West 24th st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, for families or a few single gentlemen; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 99 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING, IRONING AND FLUTING done in the best style, by MARGARET CAIN. No. 129½ West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The best of City references can be given.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.—P. R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the riding academy of W. H. Disbrow, 5th-av., corner 39th-st., a number of private horses, the property of gentlemen who are giving up their establishments prior to leaving town. Among the horses to be offered, will be found several highly trained saddle horses, road horses and matched pairs of horses, carriages, rockaways, buggies and road waggons, saddles, bridles, harness, &c. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses or carriages at the above sale will please notify Mr. Disbrow on the premises, or the auctioneer at his office No. 10 Pine-st., on or before Tuesday next. No postponement on account of weather.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AN ELEgant calèche or enclosed barouche, so arranged as to make an elegant Winter or Summer carriage; has been used but a few times; also a new set double harness. Apply to CHAS. E. MILLS, No. 34 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LIGHT ONE HORSE ROCKaways, all in good order, been in use one season only. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at the Central Park stables, 8th-av., corner 59th-st.

CHAS. S. BELLOWS, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.

M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND SIX SEAT rockaway or Germantown carriage. Address, stating lowest cash price, Box No. 1,617 Post-office.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO FIND a wife from the country. He is aged 23, is of quiet habits, plain personal appearance, and moderate income; a lover of music and other refinements, and the possessor of an exceedingly affectionate and devoted disposition. Having spent the last eight years among the Gorillas in the interior of Africa whence he has just returned, his opportunity for connecting himself with good society has of necessity been limited. Will reciprocate the confidence and sincerity of any replies. Please address till married, MARINE, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of good education and in good circumstances, 24 years of age, and rather handsome, is desirous of corresponding with some young lady of prepossessing appearance with a view to matrimony. All communications kept strictly private. Address ARTHUR LYLE Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG SOUTHERNER OF WEALTH, and of Union sentiments, recently called North to settle an estate, wishes to correspond with some fair damsel, with a view to union. Address, in sincerity, GEORGE F. PEYTON, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, YOUNG, PROSPEROUS, and of good appearance, whose social position is of the highest respectability, desires to make the acquaintance of a romantic young lady of genial disposition. Address ENDYMION, Madison square Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS N°S 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie st."

PELLHAM SEADLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy, and in season throughout the year, may be planted any time before the 20th of June. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH.

SYRUP.—STUART'S SUGAR-HOUSE SYRUP IN barrels, low priced and good quality, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ladies-st., and at the stationers generally.

JOHN G. HAYS.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system*, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send me box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜ is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood amoir-a-glace; magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureas; do in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases; elegant rosewood and walnut etageres; carved walnut and oak buffets; oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE, ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, May 24, at 11 A. M., at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

Three Fine Pictures, by Vanseverdonck.
Large Marine, by Schaeer.
Amazon, by Blanchard.
Stable Scene, by Courvost.
Interior, by Pez.
The Fair Guitarist, by Allene de Sennecour.
Exterior, by De Brackeleer.
Coast Scene, by Carabaen.
Toilet of Venus, by Boucher.

Also, several fine specimens by Smets, Schumers, Nicoli, Tanneur, and many others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

SHERIFF'S SALE—DRY GOODS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers,
Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.,

Will sell, on THURSDAY, May 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 307 6th-av., (northwest corner of 19th-st.) the entire stock of a first-class retail dealer, comprising the usual variety of staple and fancy dry goods. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., unreserved sale of the large and valuable stock of superior old wines, brandies, cigars, etc., of an importing and jobbing house, established 1840, for the past fifteen years extensively engaged in a first-class Southern trade. The quality of the goods are undoubted, embracing the most reliable brands only, and were selected with regard to purity rather than price. We shall offer sherries, ports, Maderias, brandies, rums, gins, whiskys, &c. Also, baskets champagne and cases clarets, in quantities to suit, by the demijohn or casks. The sale will include a select invoice of 500 dozen, in original cases of one dozen each, bearing the brand and private label of one of the oldest wine houses in London, of the same standard grades as supplied to all the leading houses of Canada and the Provinces for the past three years.

Cigars, consist of an extra fine assortment of Havana Conchas, Operas, Regalia Britanica, Zarzuelas, Brevas, Prensados, Londres, Londres Regalias, Londres Fenas, Londres Chicas, Brevas, Concha Prensados, Regalias, Medianos, of the following celebrated brands, viz: Cabanas, Figaro, Puresa de Mato, Espanola, Memoria, Antiquidad, Noriega, Winfield Scott.

Also, about 5,400 imported cigarettes, wraped with Havana leaf and of excellent flavor.

Also, 2,150 pounds fine Virginia smoking tobacco, in pound jars. 4½ pounds groce Oriental smoked. 4½ dozen Meerschaum bowls, (warranted) slightly flawed. 3½ groce assorted briar pipes. 6½ gro. genuine wexel cherry steams, assorted. Also, 21,300 Plantation cigars.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 171 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash stands, hair mattresses, window shades, toilet crockery, mahogany tete-a-tete, rosewood chairs covered in green reps, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Gilbert; rosewood suite covered in crimson brocatelle, and lace window curtains, rosewood marble-top etageres, oak extension dining tables, oak cane seat dining-room chairs, rosewood quartette, oil cloth, stair rods, silver-plated tea urn, caster, gilt frame oil-paintings, engravings, &c.

Also, a large assortment of crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, May 23d, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the sales room, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable old oil paintings, by order of executors—A fine collection of oil paintings, the entire gallery of a well-known connoisseur, deceased, comprising the works of F. Flores, Temperta, Gerard, Adam, Menser, Loulois, Luccatell, De la Roche, Cevette, Timloretto, A. Burer, Halle, Goltzuls, David, Rubens, and others of great celebrity. Also, a number of fine modern oil paintings of the same collection, and an invoice of miscellaneous pictures to close invoices. They are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, May 24, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the drug store No. 687 3d-av., near 47th-st., without reserve, the entire stock and fixtures of a first class apothecary, declining business, comprising, in part, as follows: A large and complete assortment of shelving, drawers, counters, glass show-cases, two pairs brass scales and cases, labeled jars of various sizes, oil cloth and mattings, gas fixtures, perfumery, fancy soaps, hair, nail and tooth brushes, Bohemian glass toilet-bottles, fine liquors, window-show jars, and all articles usually found in a well selected stock of a retail druggist.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, May 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of Insurance Stocks Bank Stock, Bonds and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next sale on MONDAY, May 27.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., IRVING Buildings, No. 594 and 596 Broadway—FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 24, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

A collection of choice English Engravings, Pastel Drawings, Water Colors, Ambrotypes, Photographs, Studies, Scrap-Prints, &c.—many of them richly framed. Also Parian Statuettes, Stereoscopic Instruments, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, feather beds, mattresses, stoves, clocks, matting, oilcloth, pictures, kitchen ware, ice boxes, and everything for housekeeping.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., large and extensive sale of Law Books, Treatise on Civil Law, Criminal Code, &c.

Books on exhibition and Catalogues now ready.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., successors to J. P. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortland-st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city and country trade.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Bellville, N. J., and about 10 miles from the City. The house is a new one, in the Italian style, with a tower. It contains two parlors, a library; and six principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants' rooms; parlors and bedrooms spacious, with high ceilings. There are 40 acres of land in pasture with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad; rent, partly furnished, $800, or, with less land, $600. Apply at No. 70 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale or to let, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, in the mansion, which is handsomely furnished; ice-house filled; garden planted; one span of horses; two pleasure wagons; one cow, good milker; fine lot of poultry, &c., 45 minutes' from New York by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FARM OR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome country seat, ten miles from this City; accessible every hour by railroad; situated on an eminence having a commanding view; house and out-buildings ample and in good order. Call or address W. H., care of E. R. Webb & Co., No. 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON; Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY COMMODIOUS HOUSE, FURNISHED, with a few acres of land. The place is beautifully situated on the East River, perfectly healthful, excellent bathing, &c. about one hour's distance from the City by railway or steamboat. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME GOTHIC COTTAGE of 11 rooms and 24 acres of excellent land, large orchard, pleasant neighborhood, five minutes' walk from church and school, 1¾ miles from dépôt, and 30 miles from New-York. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS.—HANDSOME HOUSE, all modern improvements, five minutes from dépôt. Rent, $600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTTAGES at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE C. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

CALVARY CHURCH.—ONE OF THE BEST Pews in this church for sale. Address Box No. 712 Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 5 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 22d June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the 1st day of January last.

No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above-named, before the 5th day of June next. Or, if preferred, one-fifth on or before the 5th day of June; two-fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two-fifths on or before the 29th day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice must be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 22d June, 1860," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.; or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New-York, who will forward them to this Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each sealed proposal may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for. The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of the principal.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD,
BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of their stock. In the meantime shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock until they can act understandingly. This notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and disadvantageous terms. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained; those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail, will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.

A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1, 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 25 William-st., New-York.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.

By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and re-opened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

MONEY WANTED.—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for sixty days wanted, for which two per cent. a month will be paid, and abundant security given. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on National affairs, will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking action in relation to the decease of Col. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH.

ANDRE FROMENT,
TERENCE FARLEY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
Aldermen;
ALEX. H. BRANDON,
GEO. A. BARNEY,
JOHN HOGAN,
WILLIAM ORTON,
ABRAHAM LENT,
Councilmen.
Joint Special Committee on National Affairs.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ASSESSED FOR PAVING 8th-av. with trap block pavement, can, before paying said assessment, learn something to their advantage by calling at No. 188 West 21st-st., between 8 and 10 A. M., or 3 and 6 P. M.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINERS' SOCIETY, connected with the First Baptist Mariners' Church of New York City, will be celebrated in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, in Stanton-st., near the Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, 1861, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses may be expected by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Rev. J. Stockbridge, United States Navy; Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Rev. Ira R. Steward, Rev. Mr. Lourey, and others.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of Triesemar No. 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Barrow may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

Observe, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

A POSITIVE CURE IS FOUND IN DR. GIFFORD'S Homœopathic Curative for Biliousness. Ask for No. 34, to be found at Rushton's, John Meakin's, O. J. Wood's, and dealers generally.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.
11.25 A.M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:56 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:56 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¼ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the way-billing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

YACHT UNDINE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE of W. B. TRAVERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, or L. W. JEROME, No. 22 William-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BEIT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage.... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage.... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Heckley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Heckley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer PARANA, W. PROWSE, Commander, will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns.... 35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.... 30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PARANA, leaving Boston June 11.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.... SATURDAY, May 25.
ETNA.... SATURDAY, June 1.
EDINBURGH.... SATURDAY, June 8.
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.... 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.... May 25.
SATURDAY.... June 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau....$45.
To Havana.... 60.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN FOR LIVERPOOL.—Passengers must be on board on FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., as the steamer will sail at 5½ o'clock, A. M. of Saturday, the 25th inst. A tug boat will be in attendance from 10 A.M. till 8 P.M. on Friday, at the foot of Jay-st., to convey passengers and their luggage on board. The tug will also make one trip at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning.

LETTERS FOR EUROPE PER STEAMER KEDAR will be received at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, until 12 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. E. CUNARD.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
Tonnage varying from 200 to 500 tons.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, May 17.. 9 A. M.	Friday, May 17... 1 P.M.
Saturday, May 18 2½ P.M.	Sunday, May 19..
Sunday, May 19(Long Branch)... 9 A.M.	(Long Branch).. 3 P.M.
Monday, May 20.. 10 A.M.	Monday, May 20.. 10 A.M.
Tuesday, May 21. 3½ P.M.	Monday, May 20. 3½ P.M.
Wedns'y, May 22. 3½ P.M.	Wedns'y, May 22.. 6½ A.M.
Thurs'y, May 23.. 3½ P.M.	Thurs'y, May 23... 7 A.M.
Friday, May 24.. 3½ P.M.	Friday, May 24.. 7 A.M.
Saturday, May 25 3½ P.M.	Saturday, May 25 7 A.M.
Tuesday, May 28.. 8 A.M.	Monday, May 27.. 7 A.M.
Wedns'y, May 29. 8¾ A.M.	Tuesday, May 28. 11½ A.M.
Thurs'y, May 30.. 9 A.M.	Wednes'y, May 29 12 M.
Friday, May 31.... 9½ A.M.	Thurs'y, May 30.. 12½ P.M.
Saturday, June 1. 2½ P.M.	Friday, May 31.... 1½ P.M.

Fare, 35 cents.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by J. H. Johnson's stages and steamer *Highland Light*. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Large and commodious steamboat MAYFLOWER will leave James st. every SUNDAY, at 8¼ A. M., Delancy at 8¾, 10th st. at 9, 26th-st. at 9.10 A. M. Returning in the afternoon.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

STEAMER METAMORA.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 3 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HEDGES & SIMONSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD L. SIMONSON is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

ERASTUS HEDGES,
RICHARD L. SIMONSON.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 208 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States, May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLS have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $125, $165, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & [illegible], Jr.,
No. 208 Broadway, Importers of Besson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

E. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and brilliancy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A TENOR.—A TENOR, HAVING A STRONG, full voice, wishes to make an engagement to sing in a quartette choir; reads readily; has had long experience in church music, and is perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service. Address TENOR, W., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, but little used, round corners, $175; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, at reduced prices; second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $200. Melodeons, very low. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO for $125, in good order. A Leipsic grand piano for $150. Pianos to rent at $1, $2, $3, $4, $5 and $8 per month. Good second-hand pianos at $30, $40, $60 to $250. T. S. BERRY, 458 Broadway, corner Grand st.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS.—M. WALKER, No. 167 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn. New and second hand Pianos for sale and to hire at reduced prices.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW Rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 437 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated at Fishkill Landing, one mile from Hudson River Railroad station, with a beautiful view of Newburgh Bay; the house is well suited for a small family, and the grounds, consisting of twelve acres amply stocked with fruit and in a perfect state of cultivation; also, a well-planted kitchen garden, and abundant stable room. To a desirable tenant, it will be let on moderate terms for a year. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO RENT AT NEW ROCHELLE—A FURNISHED cottage, one mile from dépôt, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7¼ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DRANE, on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, fit for the reception of a respectable family; none other need apply. Rent very moderate. Or will be let unfurnished, and furniture for sale; has nice garden, lot being deep; range, heater, gas and handsome chandeliers; eight minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries. No. 176 Adams-st., between Concord and Fillary.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, with stable, carriage-house, and other convenient out-buildings; a variety of fruit; fine lawn; beautifully located at Bedford, Westchester County, in the most healthy part of the county; 42 miles from New-York, per Harlem Railroad; a very delightful country residence. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, G. W. MILLER, No. 47 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A LARGE furnished house, with parlors, dining-room, and twelve bedrooms suitable for a first-class boarding house. The gardens, which are planted, will supply the house with a great variety of fruit and vegetables. Rent moderate. Address, by letter, with real name, Box No. 2,253 Post office.

TO LET FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Glen Cove, L. I., pleasantly situated, plenty of fruit, good garden, fine shade trees, near steamboat landing. Terms moderate. Apply to J. M. BENEDICT, Room No. 4, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS. A full-sized 4-story first class dwelling-house, in 10th-st., near Broadway, completely furnished; rent for 6 months, $1,800; for 12 months, $2,200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-FURNISHED house, in the most desirable section of South Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Address Post-office Box No. 3,693, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT NEWPORT, A very desirable furnished house and stable, near the Ocean House. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, half mile from the dépôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LEASE, FOR ONE, THREE, or FIVE YEARS, No. 71 West 47th-st., near Broadway, with the mirrors and chandeliers, &c.; is in fine order and can be seen by applying on the premises; from a desirable tenant, a low rent will be accepted, and a deduction on this year's rent made. For terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J. A large first-class hotel, now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-STORY and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT (together or separate) 108 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 83 Nassau-st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-ST., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE finest residences on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., would be sold cheap, or exchanged for a smaller house (without incumbrance) in this City, or on Brooklyn Heights, or for a pleasant country place near the City. The difference in value could remain on mortgage. Address B. W. C., Box 2,751 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 PIKE-ST., located between East Broadway and Division-st. This property has the privilege of an alleyway 6 feet wide, leading into East Broadway, which renders it valuable for improvement. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAYES, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FARMS.

WANTED—A MODERATE-PRICED FARM OR country seat, near Long Island Sound preferred, in exchange for a nearly new and elegantly-located dwelling in the City. Address THOMAS CARPENTER Broadway Post-office.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS AMRICH,
No. 173 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

To be seen at all hours, day and evening:
RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION TAMER, WITH OLD ADAMS' PERFORMING BEARS, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, BLACK SEA-LION, BEARDED LADY, LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, 850,000 Curiosities, &c.

The New and Splendid National Drama,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
And the CROSS OF GOLD, or THERESA'S VOW,
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB,
SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,

For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, May 27. Two brilliant entertainments EACH DAY, AFTERNOON at 3, EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. Open half an hour previous.

EXTRA MORNING MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 12.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, and his Daughter,
Miss MINIA GEARY, Soprano,
Mr. W. TOMLIN, Baritone and Buffo, and Mr. W. DE VRERE, Tenor, will assist at each entertainment.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment	25c.	Evening	15c.
Children under ten	13c.	Children under ten	10c.
Reserved seats			25c.

Schools admitted on liberal terms.
The General rides in his miniature carriage from his hotel to Hope Chapel previous to each entertainment.
ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

WINTER GARDEN.

Remember, last night but two of the brilliant and beautiful comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
And the admirable comedian,
MR. J. JEFFERSON,
who will appear in the comedy of
BOWLED OUT;
In which Mrs. J. WOOD will sing a lamentable, lachrymose, lyrical legend, about
HIM, HER AND THE OTHER.
Mr. J. JEFFERSON as EZEKIEL THE ORATOR.
WITH
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Mrs. Wood as Sally Scraggs. Mr. Jefferson as Tom Tape, with songs and imitations.
TO-MORROW (Friday)—Benefit of Mrs. WOOD.
SATURDAY—Mr. Sothern in "Our American Cousin at Home."

MISS GELLIE'S CONCERT.
DODWORTH'S SALOON, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, MAY 23.
The following artists will assist:
Miss MARY GELLIE,
ETTORE BARILI,
GUSTAVE SATTER,
LOUIS SCHREIBER.
Mons. E. MILLET, Conductor.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS,
AT IRVING HALL,
ONE WEEK MORE.
GEORGE CHRISTY in a variety of acts.
Master LEON will sing in "Norma."
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 3.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

GRAND PATRIOTIC MUSICAL FESTIVAL, by Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, in aid of the Volunteer Fund at the Academy of Music, SATURDAY EVENING, May 25, 1861.

Thousands of our citizens would be glad to contribute a small quota toward maintaining the integrity of the Union who do not know how that small quota may be made available. This concert is given entirely for the benefit of the VOLUNTEER FUND, and affords every person an opportunity of contributing as the price of Tickets has been fixed at the low figure of 50 CENTS. Nearly all the best Artists in the city have volunteered their services for the occasion, among whom are the following:

Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY,
Miss M. S. BRAINERD,
Miss EMMA ROWCROFT,
Madame STOEPEL,
Miss LIZZIE PARKER,
Signor MUZIO,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Mr. AYNSLIE COOK,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. G. W. WOOSTER,
Mr. J. B. MILLS,
Mr. F. J. EBEM,
Mr. W. DOHLER,
Mr. H. C. TIMM,
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES,
and others.
Grand Orchestra and
Chorus of Harmonic Society

Tickets 50 cents, to all parts of the House. May be secured at the principal Music Stores, and at the Office of the Academy of Music, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN A. DIX,
Chairman Committee.
EDWARD WALKER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Second Commencement of the Law School of Columbia College will be held in the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st and 2d-av., on the EVENING of THURSDAY, May 23, at 8 o'clock. In connection with the ordinary Commencement Exercises, an oration will be delivered before the Association of Alumni of the Law School, by G. V. N. BALDWIN, Esq., of the Class of 1860; and an address before the Graduating Class, by Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court. Members of the Bar, the Judges of the several Courts, the friends of the students and of the College, are respectfully invited to attend.

CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. E. D. G. Prime, Editor *N. Y. Observer*, and A. O. Van Lennep, No. 117 Pearl-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY living on a small farm, a short distance from the City, would take six children, between the ages of four and twelve, to board and educate. Only those of the highest respectability need apply. Terms, including washing, $9 per month, payable in advance. Address V. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, N. Y.

$1 WRITING CLASSES.—MR. PAINE, NOS. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, gives 10 writing lessons for $1, or 26 for $2. Book-keeping, $5 per month, or $10, lessons unlimited. Writing and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. PAINE has no superior."—*Newport News.*

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-SEVENTH Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 24 Beekman-st.; R. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or H. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH EDUCATION has time for a few more private pupils in the English branches and mathematics. Terms moderate. Excellent references. Address W. S., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 29th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY residing a short distance from this City, a young lady of good education, who can sing and play well on the piano, and can speak French fluently. She will be required to teach French and music to the older children, who go out to school, to give preparatory instruction to younger ones, and to be a useful companion to their mother. To a young lady competent and willing efficiently to carry out these requirements, an agreeable home and fair salary are offered. A Swiss lady preferred. Address Box No. 606 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In a long-established and first-class New-England Boarding-school, to teach drawing and painting. Any person of high qualifications, and desirous of such a situation, will learn particulars by calling (with specimens,) on PRINCIPAL, at the Astor House, at 10 A. M., May 28, or sending testimonials by or before that date, to the same address.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, desires an engagement as governess or housekeeper. Good references given. Address M. J., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Trotting. *Lady Suffolk* and *Morphine*, match $500, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, FRIDAY, May 24, 3½ o'clock, good day and track.
S. Crooks names.... *Lady Suffolk*.
Tallman names.... *Morphine*.

Steamer *Mattano* will leave Fulton Market Slip, 1 P. M., connecting at Hunter's Point with the cars for the course; 34th-st Ferry connects with cars; 3d and 8th avenue cars connects with the ferry.

JOSEPH GROCHERON, Manager.

N. B.—May 29—*Widow McChree*, Putman and *Frank Temple* trot mile heats, best three in five, June 20—*Native American* and *Nutwood*. June 4—sweepstake for 3-year olds, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness. Match for $2,000, two mile heats, good day and track. Week following, same horses, three mile heats, for $3,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 430 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The Government is absolutely adverse to accepting any more men at present from New-York. She has already surpassed any other State in proportion to her population. Col. DE FOREST'S Regiment, offered for the war, will not therefore be accepted now.

Col. MIX is making a strong effort to secure the acceptance of his Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. Possibly the rule may be departed from sufficient to take these in, on account of their surpassing efficiency in certain kinds of service.

SAVANNAH HOSPITALITY.

Hon. G. F. BAILEY, Member of Congress from the Massachusetts Ninth Congressional District, arrived at Washington, from Havana, lately, by way of Savannah, Ga. When he reached there, learning that he was a Northern man and wished to go North, they refused him the privilege of chartering a vessel for that purpose. He had with him some twenty or twenty-five Yankee schoolmistresses, who had left Florida, where they had been teaching; but as the people there seemed to prefer ignorance and aligators to Yankee girls and knowledge, and so indicated to them, they left. The authorities at Savannah compelled Mr. BAILEY and the whole party to leave the place, and sent them to Macon, Ga. From thence they came North by the Chattanooga Railroad, *via* Atlanta and Eastern Tennessee, to St. Louis. From that point Mr. B. went direct to Washington.

They were subjected to the most trying and insolent annoyances all along the Southern route. They were frequently searched, and subjected to all kinds of cross-questioning and insulting language.

Mr. BAILEY says that the rebels have many men under arms. Savannah, Macon, Atalanta, and all the principal towns seemed alive with soldiers. He thinks we should not underrate the enemy, but prepare in the most ample manner for them. They are confident they can annihilate the Federal forces and our Government; talk in the most boastful manner; and he thinks from what he saw of them that they will fight well.

THE NEW-YORK SECOND.

The New-York Second Regiment arrived to-day, Col. TOMPKINS, seven hundred and eighty men—all well. They go into camp to-morrow. They brought a battery with them.

A member of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment, named BLACK, accidentally shot himself to-day through the lungs, while attempting to draw the charge from his gun with the muzzle directly pointing to his breast. It was thought he could not recover.

Dr. LEIB, of Chicago, has been appointed Quartermaster in the regular Army, with the rank of Captain.

A SHOOTING SECESSIONIST.

A shooting affray occurred on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Four-and-a-half street on Tuesday. A man named CHARLES H. GATES, a keeper of a grocery on the island, and a Secessionist, while passing in a one-horse wagon the quarters of the New-York Second Regiment, arose in his wagon and discharged a musket into a crowd of soldiers, hitting a Mr. THOS. H. QUINCY, a clerk in the Interior Department. The ball passed through his ankle. It is thought amputation will be necessary. Two men, who gave their names, report that when in their store, he said that he had brought his gun with him, and would shoot the first d—d soldier he met. The affair created intense excitement, and the men attached to the Second were restrained with difficulty from hanging him on the spot. He was delivered over to the civil authorities for examination. It is said he is one of the noisiest Secessionists in town.

A DESERTER FROM ALEXANDRIA.

On Monday night a young man named REUBEN JEFFERSON arrived in the Fire Zouave camp, and asked protection. He wore the red uniform of the Virginia troops, and stated that he had deserted from the regiment stationed at Alexandria. He said that he was born in that city, and, though with strong Union feelings, had been compelled to enlist in the secession army in spite of his protestations, while as many as a hundred of his acquaintances had been similarly treated, most of whom will desert at the first opportunity.

For the past few weeks there has been a force of four hundred and fifty infantry and one hundred cavalry stationed at Alexandria, and twice within that time the city has been vacated by the troops, who feared an attack from the Federal forces. The last stampede occurred on Sunday week, when a rumor had obtained currency that the "pet lambs" were to make an irruption on the city.

JEFFERSON'S story is generally credited, and he will most likely be received into Col. ELLSWORTH'S regiment.

There has been some grumbling among the Zouaves, because of an inexplicable short allowance of provisions. It has now been found that the scarcity resulted from the way in which the meat was cooked. Formerly it was fried; now it is made into nutritious soup, and there is enough and to spare.

The Fire Zouaves were made quite happy on Tuesday by the prospect of seeing service. Volunteers were called for, and a hundred selected to do picket duty on the banks of the Potomac, at a point some distance from Alexandria—movements of the rebels making it necessary to send out scouts from the camp.

POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Postage in the Southern Confederacy, after the 31st instant, will be for letters less than 500 miles, five cents; greater distance, ten cents; weekly papers, forty cents a year; dailies, two dollars and eighty cents a year. If published outside the limits of the Confederate States, the postage will be doubled, so that the readers of the TIMES in those States will be subject to a tax of five dollars and sixteen cents per annum for postage.

ALBERT PIKE is said to be raising a large force of Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, for the Confederate States.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Insurgent troops at Harper's Ferry have stopped all transit of coal or flour on the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. This is in retalliation for the loyal action of Maryland in driving the Virginians from her soil.

Another incendiary fire broke out last night, but was promptly subdued.

A general order issued yesterday changes the name of the New-Jersey encampment from Camp Monmouth to Camp Scott.

The most perfect order prevails in Washington, and after 9 o'clock at night, although, no policeman is to be seen, the streets are traversed with more safety than existed a few months ago.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

From a gentleman just returned from Virginia, we learn that all the Union men have been compelled to leave. The secession ordinance will be adopted by a large vote. A proclamation was issued by Gov. LETCHER, ordering all the soldiers to vote on Tuesday, so as to compel the citizens to vote for the secession ordinance. Picket guards are stationed all along the road, and they allow nothing to pass into Washington unless they have authority to do so from the Governor or Gen. LEE. Orders have been issued to arrest all persons going into Virginia, unless known to be Secessionists. The Union men have been notified to leave by Thursday noon.

ANOTHER SPY ARRESTED.

The New-Jersey Regiment have arrested one Capt. BRECHER as a spy to-day, and having searched him, and he being well supplied with secession documents, he was handed over to the Povost Marshal, and probably will be tried by Court Martial.

CLASHING OF AUTHORITIES.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, who has passed several months lately in the South and whose knowledge of Virginia and North Carolina is very extensive, has been requested to visit Washington for the purpose of furnishing information to the Government.

It is ascertained that the commissions of Messrs. DIX and WADSWORTH, as Major-Generals, cannot be recognized by the General Government. The troops from New-York are not in the field as New-York State militia, but as Federal troops. They have been accepted as Regiments, and not as Brigades or Divisions—hence the State has no jurisdiction over them.

The arrival of Gen. SANDFORD, and his assumption to command the New-York Regiments as Major-General, has created much feeling, and it is very probable his assumption will be repulsed by the Regiments. He certainly is not wanted by the troops, and it is questionable if he will be tolerated outside of the State of New-York.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. SEWARD had another brilliant reception this evening.

The Fifth Massachusetts is not to follow Gen. BUTLER to Fort Monroe.

Dr. W. C. DOANE, of Binghamton, an Examiner in the Patent Office, left yesterday for Western Virginia, on a stumping tour for the Union candidates for Congress.

The Twenty-fifth New-York is going into camp the last of this week. LEO.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF HARPER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN, (*vià* CHAMBERSBURGH)
Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

Military reconnoiseance has been pushed from here inside of the Virginia lines, at two points since yesterday, viz.: Sheppardstown, ten miles above Harper's Ferry, and Williamsport, twenty-three miles above. At Sheppardstown there are three hundred men and three brass pieces. Pieces of artillery are stationed on the Virginia side of the river commanding the approaches to the bridge, also the approaches to the town. Part of the soldiers are in citizens' dress, and part are uniformed in common oil skin caps with brass eagle front; the videttes have been pushed over the Maryland side. The Maryland outpost is stationed near the house of a Mr. DOUGLAS, a Secessionist preacher. There are a dozen tents the other side of the bridge. The soldiers look like common countrymen. About twenty men stood lounging about the bridge as a guard. The main body of the troops are quartered in the town.

Groceries are at the ordinary price; provisions are passably plenty.

The town can be shelled from the heights on the Maryland side of the river. The road from Sharpsburg winds round the base of these heights, and is not commanded by the present batteries until it reaches two hundred and fifty yards from the bridge. A storming party can carry the bridge by an advance in double quick time.

The Williamsport force counted exactly 720 men. The Commander's name is ALLEN, a man about five feet ten inches high, with one defective eye, strongly but not stoutly built. He looks like a country militia officer, free to communicate everything admitted. He is under the wing of a prominent secessionist of Williamsport. The troops are encamped in a dense wood, crowning the heights opposite Williamsport.

Nothing seen from the Maryland side save the camp-fires rising through the trees. They have slept two nights in brushwood tents. They expect six guns to-night, also tents, and one company of cavalry from Martinsburgh; also, six hundred Mississippians and Alabamians.

Sentries were stationed along the Virginia shore above and below Harper's Ferry, half a mile each way. No person was permitted to pass unless under the wing of a prominent Secessionist, or with a pass from the day officer. The soldiers were clad in the same way as the Sheppardstown troops. There is not much discipline or order. Provisions arrived today in small quantities from Martinsburgh. More are expected.

Six thousand barrels of flour are stationed along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between Williamsport and Sheppardstown. All the owners are removing it by hauling it into the interior of Maryland as fast as possible. A man named LIGHTNER, a Secessionist of Williamsport, is the owner of two thousand barrels, and is having it hauled rapidly to Hagerstown.

There are no troops higher up the Potomac.

Col. ALLEN says no forward movements into Maryland will be made until after the result of Thursday's election in Virginia is known. He thinks the State will go heavily for secession.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, May 21.

It is believed by the military authorities at Chambersburgh that the Sheppardstown and Williamsport movements are feints. The main movement from Harper's Ferry on Southern Pennsylvania will be made as soon as offensive operations begin from Washington, along the country road leading from Harpar's Ferry along Pleasant Valley, through Rohrersville, Boonesboro and Waynesboro.

We deem this opinion correct, as the Confederate leaders desire to avoid operations offensive to the people of Maryland. This is the shortest known road into Pennsylvania from Harper's Ferry.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 21.

A gentleman from Washington says that the secession flag which has insulted the eyes of the President for some time past, floating prominently over Alexandria, was not to be seen Tuesday morning. It was reported that a couple of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves had crossed over during the night, escaped the vigilance of the sentinels, cut it down and returned safely.

The recent rains have been very injurious to the health of the Philadelphia troops at Baltimore. Their location is by no means as pleasant as represented. Col. LEWIS' regiment is located in a brick-yard. He has 165 sick, the most of them from rheumatism and other diseases resulting from dampness. Col. LYLE'S (Nineteenth) Regiment is located in an old skating pond. His is also visited with sickness. It was understood that they were to remove to Federal Hill this afternoon. All preparation had been made for that purpose.

The New-York Seventh is still undetermined as to their future movements. They are anxious to remain if there is any prospect of the campaign soon opening, but business connections which surround most of them demand their attention, if their services are not absolutely required for the present. They express much regret at the injudiciousness displayed in some quarters, threatening unmerited rebuke if they return. They will submit entirely to the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, who has the matter under consideration.

Much feeling continues to exist regarding the shooting of young HOWARD, of a Washington City company, by a policeman, and anxiety is felt for the result of the trial as determining the relations of the civil and military authorities. The high respect entertained both by the troops and citizens, among whom he had been raised, increases the interest felt in the matter. The statement published that the family had received $1,000 from the Rhode Island troops is entirely incorrect.

The train this evening brought the remains of Col. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, escorted by the Staff and a detachment of the Regiment. The funeral ceremonies at Washington were exceedingly impressive.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 21.

The State Military Board at Albany was busily occupied on Tuesday with bids, examining samples of various articles and in the ordinary duties of the Board.

The Union Regiment was formally organized. It is composed of the following companies: Captains Rodgers, Jay, Bartlett, of Binghamton; Adams, of Lyons; Wausers, of Rochester; Perkins, of Lima; Martin, of Mount Morris; Gardiner, of Anglesea; Chambers, of White Plains; Childes, of Albion. The following officers were elected by the regiment, and confirmed by the Board: Henry W. Slocum, of Syracuse, Colonel; Joseph Chambers, of White Plains, Lieutenant; Col. Joseph J. Bartlett, of Binghamton, Major. The regiment is considered a good one, and several of the companies are famous as certain marksmen with the rifle.

Major J. EGBERT FARNUM presented to the Governor the formal acceptance of the Sickles Brigade by the General Government. The Brigade is formed of five of the fourteen extra regiments called for from Washington, and will be moved to the new camp ground on Staten Island Wednesday. They are under orders of the United States. They will be commanded by Cols. G. Hall, Austin, Williamson, Taylor and the Colonel of the Excelsior Regiment, which as yet is under the command of Lieut.-Col. MONTGOMERY. Col. AUSTIN'S Regiment, the New-York British Volunteers, have been already inspected by the State Board, but apply to-day for release from State service.

Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, of New-York, was before the Board, endeavoring to secure the organization of a brigade of which Col. E. D. BAKER will be Brigadier-General. The First Regiment Washington Guards, Col. TAYLOR; Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, Col. J. H. H. WARD; Col. PRATT'S Regiment; Col. MATTISON'S California Regiment, and Col. JAMES' Regiment, who have solicited Col. BAKER to accept the post of Brigadier-General, will probably form the Brigade.

The Twenty-Second Regiment, Col. WALTER PHELPS, go into camp to-morrow, at Camp Millet, Troy.

The Quartermaster's Department presents a singular appearance—filled nearly to the ceiling with samples of all descriptions of army equipage. Some handsome arms were exhibited by MERVIN & BRAY, New-York, comprising rifle muskets, holster revolvers, and very efficient weapons in the shape of revolvers, firing ten and twelve shots by means of double-chambered barrels and double-action triggers. They will be taken by the State.

The State has confirmed the following elections: Twenty Fifth, James E. Kerrigan, Colonel; Edmund C. Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel; George Mountjoy, Major. Thirty First Regiment, Carl Hephan, Lieut.-Colonel. Colonel Pratt's Regiment, not yet numbered, Calvin E. Pratt, Col.; Wm. H. Browne, Lieut.-Colonel; Addison Dougherty, Major. Twenty-ninth Regiment, Edward Frisby, Colonel; Charles E. Brurtuall, Lieutenant; Col. Wm. M. Learing, Major.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 21.

Tuesday afternoon two companies, numbering 120 muskets, from the Philadelphia camp, composed of Company E, Lieut. RINGGOLD, Company G, Capt. PHELPS, the battalion under the command of Major MCLANE, marched to Baltimore, and proceeded to an unoccupied house near Green Mount Cemetery, and seized a large quantity of arms stored there, comprising 1,500 muskets, the boxes marked "Virginia muskets," and 34 boxes containing 4,000 pikes, the boxes marked "from Denmead's." The whole made twenty-six dray loads, and were all taken to camp, and thence to Fort McHenry. The arms had been in custody of the city authorities.

The Union men of the Third District have nominated C. L. L. LEARY for Congress. The district was formerly represented by J. MORRISON HARRIS.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 21.

Gen. BUTLER and Staff, with two guns of Capt. VARIAN'S battery, left in the Steamer *Catiline* this evening for Fortress Monroe. Col SMITH and Staff will pay a visit to Gen. BUTLER to morrow.

The Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment are awaiting orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe.

The artillery corps of the Eighth (New-York) Regiment proceed to Washington on Thursday morning.

Gov. HICKS is expected here to-night.

TELEGRAPHIC SEIZURE AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, May 21.

U. S. Marshal DEACON and Deputies, by order of the United States Government, took possession, on Tuesday afternoon, of all the telegraphic dispatches in the offices at Newark, Princeton and Trenton. They number back several years. All have been placed in possession of U. S. District-Attorney KEASBEY, at Newark.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The resolve amending the Constitution to allow naturalized citizens the right of suffrage after one year's residence in the State, has passed both branches of the Legislature by large majorities.

SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, May 21.

Gov. ELLIS telegraphs to JEFF. DAVIS that the State of North Carolina passed the ordinance of secession unanimously.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 21.

Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived in New-Orleans on the 21st inst.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. VOSBURGH TO-DAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL—THE ORDER OF PROCESSION, &C., &C.

The obsequies of Col. ABRAM S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment, will take place this day, and in honor of the deceased the public buildings will be closed at 12 M. Flags will be placed at half mast, bells tolled, and one of the largest parades of militia and volunteers ever out on a like occasion, will take place.

The body arrived yesterday morning in charge of a guard of honor, and was received at the depot, although at an early hour, by a number of friends and relatives of the deceased. The remains were immediately conveyed to the residence of Col. Vosburgh's father, No. 806 Greenwich street, where they have since remained in charge of a guard of his comrades, relieved every six hours. The Common Council Committee on National Affairs has issued the following:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

First Regiment Cavalry, in command of Lieut.-Col. F. C. DEVIN.
Third Regiment Cavalry, in command of Lieut.-Col. MENCK.
Eleventh Regiment, (Washington Rifles,) Col. J. MAIDHOF.
Ninth Regiment, (City Guard,) detachment, Maj. E. L. STONE.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Guard Lafayette,) acting as the Guard of Honor, in command of Col E LE GAL.
Officers of the First Division not on duty.
Officers of Volunteer Regiments in the City and vicinity.
Officiating Clergyman and the Family Physician, in a carriage.
Hearse, drawn by six horses.
with guard from Washington on each side, and pall bearers outside of them, walking two abreast, one military and one civic.
Immediate relatives of the deceased in carriages.
Members and Ex-Members of the Seventy-first Regiment, in citizens' dress, as mourners.
Sergeants-at-Arms of the Common Council, with staffs of office, in carriages.
Carriage containing Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.
Heads of Departments in carriages.
Members of Common Council, with staffs of office, in carriages.
Members of the Union Defence Committee, in carriages.
Tammany Society.
Deputation, Home Guard.
Civic Societies and Citizens generally.

The route of the procession will be down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway and Whitehall-street to Hamilton Ferry.

The services at the house, No. 806 Greenwich-street, will take place at 12 M., after which the remains are to be taken to Dr. McCAULEY'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, where Rev. Dr. MCCAULEY and Rev. Mr. STRONG will officiate in special services, after which the procession will be formed as above, and proceed by the route indicated to Hamilton Ferry.

The following gentlemen have been selected as pall bearers;

Augustus Schell, Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, Jr., John Van Buren, T. R. Garland, D. H. Turner, E. Vincent, R. Winne, J. S. Lawrence, H. Mitchell, John R. Briggs. Military—Gens. Hall, Ewen, Spicer, Yates, and Arthur; Cols. Postley, Hincken, Stiles, Van Buren and Pierson; Lieut.-Cols. Osgood and Hallock.

The following notices have been received with reference to the obsequies:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.
Special Order.

The officers of this Division will assemble in full uniform, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to-morrow, (Thursday,) 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. to attend the funeral of the late Col. A. S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment. By order.

WM. HALL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.
J. FOSTER, A. D. C.

The members and ex-members of the Seventy-first Regiment are requested to meet at Company F Armory, corner of Thirteenth street and University-place, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10¼ A. M., in citizens' dress, black clothes, beaver hats, white gloves—to participate in the funeral obsequies of the late Col. A. S. VOSBURGH.

The First Regiment, Lietenant-Colonel DEVIN; the Fifty-fifth, Col. EUGENE LE GAL; the Eleventh, Col. MAIDHOF, and a detachment from the Ninth, Major STONE, having volunteered their services for the funeral escort, they will parade, in full uniform, with the usual badge of mourning, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. The line will be formed on the Fifth avenue, right on Twenty seventh street.

The several corps will be under the command of Col. EUGENE LE GAL, to whom Commandants will report.

The officers of the Brigade not on duty are invited to assemble at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in full uniform, with the usual badges of mourning, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The officers of the several Volunteer Regiments now in this City are invited to join the officers of the First Division in their last sad offices to our lamented dead.

The Brigade Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Brigadier-General in full uniform, dismounted, at 12½ o'clock P. M. By order of

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES B. SPICER.
CHAS. HENRY SMITH,
Brigadier-Major and Inspector.
J. J. VAN NEST, Aid-de-Camp.

RHODE ISLANDERS CARED FOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

A letter received this morning from Capt. CHAS. BURROUGHS, (of fish notoriety,) states that he has just shipped on board the schooner *Sea Gull*, the following articles for the Rhode Island regiment, at Washington: 160 tons of ice, 150 bushels clams, 800 lb. tautog or black fish, 50 barrels vegetables, &c. This is intended for a grand camp clam-bake.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, May 12, 1861.

Your kind favor of the 18th of April should have been answered before, but matters have been so awry, disjointed and uncertain, that I felt too bad to say anything—waiting from week to week, in this feverish excitement, for some particle of hope and comfort to impart to you. But the cloud hangs darker than ever over our Southern land, and now at any moment we are expecting to hear of Virginia's soil reeking with the carnage of civil war. God help us! for a nation which has sown the wind must reap the whirlwind. Full well I appreciate all you say, and the preparations that are going on in your midst. The South, too, has not been behind-hand in arming, and, as you know ere this, Tennessee is with the South; and the 9th of June will tell whether or no she will accept the offer to become, at this time, a member of the Confederation.

My impression is that the vote will be for an immediate union with the Government of the Cotton States. I can only judge of this by immediate surroundings, and although reports are contradictory from East Tennessee. I believe that East Tennessee will go by a large majority for "No separation," but the rest of the State will overpower her and the result will be some sort of connection with Western Virginia and with Kentucky.

My advices from Louisville and Frankfort are such that I am convinced Kentucky will stand true to the Union.

You know from the papers what our Legislature have done about arming the State. Here in Memphis there is but one feeling to be discerned—secession. But at the bottom there is a current of *Union forever*, which, at the present moment, is lost in the fierce high-water tide of excitement, and the flush and ardor of preparation and the confident hope and belief of a speedy and triumphant success of Southern chivalry. When reverses come; when food is high and money gone; when the people here can see and know that the North fights only for a *Government* and *not* to free the negro; when the Border States have been ruined in bloody strife, while the Cotton States, as a part of the programme, still keep the conflict far from them; when thus the real effects of South Carolina's lead is felt, then I think it requires no prophet to congratulate Kentucky that she does not make the Ohio River a sepulchre for her blood and prosperity at this time; then I think *that the Union feeling*, now hid in Tennessee, *will burst out like a mountain torrent to sweep the State in wrath and violence.*

I have felt an old and wearied man for the past month, humbled with the feeling that I have no country, for alike I believe neither in ABE LINCOLN or JEFF. DAVIS, and have sometimes thought a Republican government to be a chimera. A stranger looks at our nation, now so thoroughly divided—each section arming on a gigantic scale, each section claiming for its side Truth, Liberty and Justice! Whilst the past and present are a certainty, the future is yet to be read—whether civil war can chasten, strengthen and purify a professedly Christian Republic. You and I, my friend, are of the few, I believe, who can thoroughly appreciate South as well as North, and would have had a different settlement of the difficulties. We two can estimate at what cost and who will now be the victors. There can be but one result. The Federal Union—the Government of our country was not made for a day, but for all time. The "Stars and Stripes" will again wave from every house top throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and remain floating in the breeze, the hope of the world, the pride and glory of generations yet unborn; but oh, my friend, at what a terrible sacrifice of blood and treasure. God help Tennessee—God preserve our common country.

Your friend ever, B.

MEMPHIS TRIES TO BE HONEST.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication: MEMPHIS, May 14, 1861.

To Hon. R. D. Baugh, Mayor, Memphis:

Many parties North are deterred from buying cotton in our market, fearing seizure, detention, and probably confiscation, by the citizens or authorities of Memphis or the State of Tennessee. Will you please state in reply what the feelings or intentions are of the people of this city in regard to all legitimate trade.

Yours, respectfully,
BAYLISS & GUTHRIE, Cotton Brokers.

MEMPHIS, May 15, 1861.

MESSRS. BAYLIS & GUTHRIE—*Gents*: Your note of yesterday is before me. In answer I have to say that I have heard of no intention, or thought of any of our citizens to seize or confiscate cotton or any other agricultural product brought here by citizens of the South and sold to citizens of the North. Some weeks ago, our people appointed a "Committee of Safety," from among our most prudent and intelligent men, to whom was given the authority to protect all in their just rights, whether from the North or the South; and, up to this date, they have permitted no lawlessness, but protected all in their legitimate pursuits. I can assure you that neither they nor the city authorities intend following the lawless example of Cincinnati, in stopping the channels of a peaceful and legitimate commerce, or by suffering others to do it. Their duty is to foster and protect, rather than destroy; and no man from the North coming here to trade—to buy or to sell—need fear any interference with his regular and honest business.

Respectfully, R. D. BAUGH, Mayor.

HOW THE NIAGARA IS EMPLOYED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA,
OFF CHARLESTON, Sunday, May 12.

Last night nothing of importance occurred. The steamer which ran in got aground, as we supposed, but we were obliged to let her go in order to attend to a ship which was coming in.

To-day we have been actively employed. Two English ships have been warned off, and an American vessel (the *Parkhill*) has been seized and sent to Philadelphia.

A number of brigs and smaller vessels are making their way out of Charleston harbor to avoid the blockade.

A few fast gun-boats are needed on this coast, as ships are coming in almost every hour in ballast, expecting to take away cargoes of cotton. N.

STRANGE NEGLECT.

MORRISANIA, Westchester County, N. Y.,
Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have two sons, who, with many other young men in this district, responded to the first call to arms, and volunteered in the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and went determined to do their duty to their flag and country. They suffered many hardships without complaint, but thought they would certainly be supplied with a uniform, as promised, when they got to Washington. Up to this date, however, they have nothing but jackets and caps, arms, belts, &c. Their clothes have been reduced almost to rags, and they have had to be supplied with pants and boots from home. This, I think, should be remedied, as those who go to fight their country's battles at least are entiled to uniforms. H. B. H.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Regiment, known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, was not inspected yesterday, because the officers had not sufficient notice to enable them to get their men together from different parts of Long Island. The inspection is now ordered to take place on Friday next, and all who have signed the muster roll, are requested to report themselves on or before that day. Now that the Fourteenth Regiment has left for the seat of war, the Plymouth Church Society, it is understood, have taken the Brooklyn Phalanx under its special protection, and will do all that it is possible to secure a proper outfit for the command. A son of the Rev. Mr. BEECHER will go with the Phalanx as Adjutant.

The Seventieth Regiment is still receiving recruits. The commanding officer, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, through Major-General DURYEA tendered, the services of the corps to Government some time ago, but as yet it has not been accepted.

The friends of private BLACK, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, who was recently accidentally wounded at Washington, will be gratified to learn that by last accounts he was out of danger.

The Company raised in the Eastern District, by ABEL SMITH, Jr.,—son of the Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, and at Annapolis,—is stationed, for the present at Fort Schuyler.

The employes of the Navy-yard have already raised over $5,000 in aid of the families of workmen in the yard who have volunteered for the war. The Committee meet every evening to distribute and receive funds.

The spacious iron buildings at Greenpoint, erected for the manufacture of Francis' metalic life-boats, has been secured as barracks for troops.

Several members of the Twenty eighth Regiment, who refused to take the oath and returned home, were, on Tuesday night, treated to a calatnumpian serenade by their friends.

The barracks of the Fifteenth Regiment, at Doughty's Grove, near Jamaica, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The Regiment were to have taken possession on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and the fire was undoubtedly the work of a traitor. The loss, which falls principally upon Col. PRATT, is about $800.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED RAPE.—A man named MICHAEL LYNCH, residing at No. 240 Bay-street, Jersey City, was arrested, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with having, on two occasions, attempted to commit a rape upon Mrs. J. RAWLINGS, who resides in the same house. Mrs. R. alleges that the attempts were made on the 3d and 11th inst., and that she defended herself with a hatchet. Accused gave $500 bonds to appear for trial.

Marine Losses.

Mr. HOMANS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has prepared and published in the form of a monthly pamphlet, a summary of marine disasters, intended for Underwriters. This publication shows, in alphabetical order, the names of every steamer, ship, bark, brig and schooner lost in the month, name of Captain, when and where built, where bound, nature of disaster; also the date of New-York paper giving further particulars. For the benefit of Underwriters, there will be furnished, annually, a *résumé* of the disasters of the year.

The following is a list of vessels reported missing in the months of April and May alone. These vessels are generally "given up" by Underwriters as lost, and are double the number usually missing at this season of the year. It is possible that some of them are in the hands of privateers:

VESSELS REPORTED MISSING.

APRIL.—Ship *Baltic*, Liverpool, for New-York; schooner *A. N. Jefferson*, Newport, for Tangiers Sound; schooner *Amelia Starkey*, St. Ann's Bay, for New-York; schooner *Chas. Whiting*, Norfolk, for New-York; *Contest*, (Br.,) New-York, for Queenstown.

MAY.—Ship *Numer Drei*, (Prus.,) New-York, for Dublin; ship *Strathfieldsayo*, (Br.) New-York, for Glasgow; ship *Menonah*, (Br.,) New-York, for Glasgow; bark *Jeddo*, Boston, for Matanzas; bark *Light Brigade*, (Br.,) New-York, for Liverpool; brig *Hudson*, (Br.,) New-York, for Londonderry; brig *Milanie*, (Br.,) New-York, for Cork; brig *Zenith*, Savannah, for Kennebunk; schooner *Sarah A. Smith*, Newport, for Savannah.

A Salvage Case.

LONDON, Friday, May 10.

The salvage case of ship *Alice* has been decided, and the award distributed by the Judge, which is as follows: Mate, "who brought her in," £700; two men who were with him, £700; the owners of the *Edwin*, £700; master of the *Edwin*, £200; the crew of the *Edwin*, £200; Pilot of cutter *Agnes*, £130; the steamer and her crew, £300; the cutter *Scilly*, £20—Total, £2,950.

Further Rioting in Newfoundland.

PICTON, N. S., Wednesday, May 22.

Further riots have occurred at Harbor Grace, N. F., but were quelled by the troops without loss of life. Some prisoners were taken.

Arrival of the Frigates Nile and St. George.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 22.

The British frigate *Nile*, Admiral MILNE, arrived here on Tuesday.

The frigate *St. George*, with Prince ALFRED on board, arrived here this evening.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 22.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 79; Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 40; Long Island Railroad 9; Pennsylvania Railroad 37. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10th per cent. discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 22.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm; sales 11,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 93½c.@94; 7,500 bushels Kenosha Spring at 98c; 2,500 bushels Milwaukee Club at 98c.; 6,000 bushels choice do. at $1. CORN dull at 35c.@36c. WHISKY ½c. lower; sales 100 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; 12½c. on Corn, 13½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour 65,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Corn, 106,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 22.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate. Superfine $4 50. WHISKY 12½c. PROVISIONS nominal and nothing doing. Exchange steady at ⅛; Kentucky money 3 to 5 discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 22.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT in demand at $1 40@$1 60. CORN dull at 62c. WHISKY unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 22.—*In steamship Africa, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brown, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Wilson, Philadelphia; Robert Carter, Thos. Carter, Robert Carter, Jr., Samuel J. Carter, New-York; Mr. Walsh, Nassau; Mrs. Payne and daughter, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jermant, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. A. Bourgeois, child and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Castillon, Philadelphia; J. J. Pringle, South Carolina; M. Galict, Bordeaux; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Parsons, two children and servant, Ohio, U. S. Consul; G. Castellon, Cognac; John M. Lewis, Mrs. Rachau and maid, New York; Miss Weech, Nassau; Mrs. Train, England; Wm. Gillilan, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Burnside, Nassau; Mrs. M. Colbert, California; Saml. Downer, Boston; L. Jones, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Furnside, two children and servant, Nassau; Mr. M. Colbert, child and servant, California; Miss Isabella Cochran, Miss W. Cochran, Mrs. R. Carter; Miss Annie Carter, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gillilan and two daughters, New-York; N. A. Destrahan, St. Louis; A. Ferrero and son, Maracaibo; R. H. Hobson, A. C. Anderson, New-Orleans; J. Abbello, Portugal; J. R. Cullio, New York; Capt. Wilson, Boston; H. Lochois, New-Orleans; A. Goroslirgo, Mexico; S. Leman, New York; L. J. McMaster, Toronto; A. del Valle, Cuba; J. Cornelius, J. Gonzales, Mexico; C. A. Barriere, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. A. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beard, George F. Heard, Boston; Major J. S. Macaulay, First West India Regiment; M. Crowley, Birmingham; H. S. Hawker, Canada West; Henry Beck, Fred Bauer, A. Frank, New-York; Mrs. Clarkson, St. Louis.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Washington, D. C.—B. G. Daniels, Tracy Cowen and J. M. Currier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 17 | Moon rises.. 7 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 32 | Gov. Island... 7 21 | Hell Gate... 8 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Kedar, (Br.,) Little, Liverpool, E Cunard.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, Fort Monroe, master.

Ships A. Child, Huston, Bristol, Nesmith & Sons; Edith Rose, Homans, San Francisco, Jno. J Earle; Thames, (Br.,) Miller, London, ——; Thos. Harward, Robinson, London, Dunham & Dimon; Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Brig M. A. Forrest, Congdon, Rio Janeiro, Geo. Moke & Co.

Schooners Cornet, (Br.,) Lamb, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Euphemia, Bayley, Ponce, P. R., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Agate, Cook, Elizabethport, H. Underwood; Sea Ranger, Turner, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; E. H. Hubbard, Stocking, Hartford, master; Ellen Cousens, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Para, Cathcart, Para, J. Bishop & Co.; S. N. Smith, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Coles, Washington City, with freight and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 21st inst., at 8½ A. M., passed U. S. gunboat Pocahontas and transport Coatzacoalcos, both bound up. 22d, 8 A. M., passed ship Calliope, of Bath, 18 miles S. of Fire Island Lightship, standing N.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Underwriter, Roberts, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 620 passengers. (Mormons,) to Chas. Carew. May 7, lat. 43 24, lon. 45 05, spoke brig Gleneau, of Aberdeen, for New-York. May 8, lat. 42 30, lon. 45 30, boarded bark Henry Shelton, hence for London, all well; same time saw a ship bound E., showing Nos. 5749 3d distg. pendant. May 18, lat. 38 48, lon. 68, saw a black ship bound E., with signal set, three red and two white bars, vertical.

Ship E. H. Taylor, (of Boston,) Amsbury, Bristol Eng., via Havana 10 ds., in ballast, to master.

Ship Admiral, (Br., of Liverpool,) Coxhead, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Tycoon, Lewey, Liverpool via Galveston 57 ds., with coal to J. D. Fish. 12th inst., off Abacoa, spoke brig Rio Grande for Havana. 17th inst., lat. 26, lon. 52, spoke Br. bark Indian Belle, from London for St. Thomas and a market.

Bark Leighton, (of Baltimore,) Speights, Rio Janeiro April 3, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Genesee (of Brunswick,) McIntire, Shields 32 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor.

Brig Sprite, Price, Rio Janerio 53 ds., with coffee to Siffken, Ironsides & Co. April 21 off Cape St. Roque, saw an Am. steamer, supposed to be the Primeria, hence for Rio Janeiro. 15th inst., lat. 37 40, lon. 70 30, saw the wreck of a ship dismasted and water logged, lumber-laden; had on her stern the word "Liverpool," painted in yellow letters, had been in that condition but a short time.

Brig Orkney, (Br., of Parrsboro,) Wunfahy, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Rogers & Ritch.

Brig Sarah Wooster, Lord, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Brig Matron, Tyler, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Brig Elmir, Tapley, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. New Zealand, Forcen, Eastport 3 ds., plaster to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Tyrone, Strout, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Ann, Sawyer, Millbridge 8 ds., with spars to I. L. Snow.

Schr. Ellen, Coussins, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Forrest, Hix, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Guerilla, Snow, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Flying Fish, Lowe, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 2 ds.

Schr. Sophia, —— New Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Pallas, Babbidge, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Medora, Rhodes, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Crisis, Rapear, Philadelphia, coal for Lynn.

Schr. Seraph, Allen, Harwich 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Wave, Merritt, Addison 6 ds., with spars.

Sloop Amelia, Beal, Boston 3 ds., with mdse to master.

BELOW—Barkantine Young America; also, 1 bark and 1 brig, outside the Hook.

WIND—During the day, from S., light.

Sailed.

May 21—Steamer City of New-York, for Washington, D. C. Ships Boston Light, Highland Light, and Nabob, for San Francisco. Bark Ocean Home, for Matanzas. Brig Addy Swift for St. Thomas and Maracaibo.

May 22—Steamships Africa, (Br.,) Liverpool; A. H. Bowman, Old Point Comfort.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 21—Arr. ships Edward, Penang; Lochvar, Flushing; bark Orlando, Sierra Leone; brig Vesta, Galveston.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Wabamo, previously reported at Port Lewis, Mauritius, was sold April 4 for $4,435.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 7.—The schr. Esterias, of this port, put in here yesterday, from Jamaica for London, having, on the 11th ult., in lat. 36 N., lon. 68 W., met the bark Indian Queen, of Bath, Capt. Giles, from New-York for Galway, in a sinking condition. After some difficulty, succeeded in taking off the crew and landing them at this port.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Black Swan—brig, from West Indies for Havre, May 1, lat. 1-, lon. 28 20.

[illegible]aring—ship, bound E., was signalized, May 17, lat. 38 36, lon. 68 23.

T. C. Crowell—fishing schr., of and from Marblehead, was passed, May 13, lat. 42 45, lon. 59 10.

William and Henry—bark, of New-York, 16 ds. from Pensacola for Montevideo—wished to be reported, May 12, lat. 31 21, lon. 68 48.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT FOR THE IMPERIAL ZOUAVES, W. MERRITT, Colonel Commanding.

HORACE WATERS and his celebrated young vocalists will give a concert of religious and patriotic songs, at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Prof. Thorn of Cleveland, and Edward Gilbert, Esq. Prof. Abbott will preside at the organ. G. C. Bingham, Quartermaster of the Regiment, will also sing some appropriate songs. Admission free.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!
W. K. PEYTON
Will open his new store,
No 274 BOWERY,
ON SATURDAY MORNING,
With a magnificent display of
RICH SILK AND LACE MANTLES, CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.
And also, a large and
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

PROGRAMME OF MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE COL. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH, under the direction of the Joint Special Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York: Procession will move from corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., TO MORROW, (Thursday) at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely.

First Regiment Cavalry, Lieut. Col. T. C. Diven.
Third Regiment Cavalry, Lieut-Col Menck.
Eleventh Regiment Rifles, Col. J. Maidhof.
Ninth Regiment, detachment, Major E. L. Stone.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, Guard of Honor, Col. Eugene Le Gal.
Officers of the First Division not on duty.
Officers of the Volunteer Regiments in the City and vicinity.
Clergymen and Physicians.
Pall Bearers.
Escort of Seventy-first Regiment from Washington.
Hearse.
Escort of Seventy-first Regiment from Washington.
Pall Bearers.
Horse.
Immediate Relatives of Deceased.
Members and ex Members of Seventy First Regiment in Citizens' Dress as Mourners.
Sergeants-of-Arms of the Common Council.
Joint Committee of the Common Council.
Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.
Heads of Departments and Common Council of New-York with their staves of office.
Union Defence Committee.
Tammany Society, of which deceased was a member.
Metropolitan Home Guard.
Civic Societies
Citizens generally.

LINE OF MARCH:
From 5th-av. and 21st st. down 5th-av. to 14th-st. to Broadway, from Broadway to Whitehall-st. to Hamilton-av. Ferry.

The flags on the public and private buildings will be displayed at half mast.

The heads of departments are requested to close their offices at 12 M.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.

Aldermen	*Councilmen.*
ANDRE FROMENT,	JOHN HOGAN,
TERENCE FARLEY,	WM. ORTON,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,	ABRAHAM LENT,
F. J. A. BOOLE,	ALEX. BRANDON,
G. M. PLATT.	GEO. BARNEY.

ANDRE FROMENT, Chairman.
G. A. BARNEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

ON THE PETITION OF TIMOTHY CLARKE, of Bedford, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 21st of August, 1847, for an improvement in "Steam Boilers," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 21st day of August, 1861: It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent-office on MONDAY, the 5th of August next at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent-office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. The testimony in the case will be closed on the 22d of July; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and New-York TIMES, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 23, AT 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle—sired by the well-known horse, 'Sir Henry,' out of a Don Juan mare, and raised in Vermont—was brought here last Fall, and trotted in 2 40 to a road-wagon—for style and bottom cannot be surpassed—is sold on account of the present owner having gone with the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

ALSO,

A beautiful bay horse, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle, a perfect family horse, free from all tricks and vices, not afraid of noises or locomotives.

ALSO,

An extension-top barouche with sliding seat, making a buggy or a four seated carriage, pole and shafts, nearly new, together with harness, City made.

ALSO

A coupé rockaway in first rate order, City built, together with top and no-top wagons, rockaways by Mix— harness, saddles, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl st., Brooklyn, large sale of handsome furniture, rosewood piano, Brooks maker; do., do., Bennet & Rogers makers; rosewood suite in hair-cloth, 7 pieces; rosewood suite in blue and gold satin damask, 10 pieces; rosewood suite in green reps, rosewood and walnut library bookcase, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, with marble tops; also, two marble-top enameled sets; mahogany secretary bedstead, Plympton's patent; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, sofas, chairs, fine rosewood extension-table, oak and walnut do., marble top buffets, marble-top hat-stands, hall chairs, two pier glasses, oak and walnut cane seat dining-chairs, refrigerators, two of Singer's sewing machines, one of Lester's do. Also, at 4 o'clock P. M., about 40 oil-paintings and engravings, some of them valuable.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of our first class cabinet makers, embracing solid rosewood parlor suites, carved and plain, in various coverings; black walnut and mahogany suites; library and dining room suites; chamber suites; superb rosewood amoir-a glace; wardrobes, book-cases, buffets, secretaries, centre tables; oak, mahogany and black walnut dining tables and chairs, with other articles, for particulars of which please see catalogues at sale. The above is first-class work, and to be positively sold by order of E. K. Wilbor, assignee.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and who is willing to do the general housework of a small family; has no objections to go into the country; best of City Reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has 2 years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 462 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant; is an excellent needle woman; has lived in the first families in this City; would go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework for a small family, or take care of children; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 230 Columbia-st., between State and Joralemon sts., South Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young and steady man; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; can take full charge of a room; no objection to the country; is a good driver. Address J. M., for two days, at the drug-store under the 5th-av. Hotel, or drug-store corner 28th st. and Broadway.

AS WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a capable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress and laundress; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a smart, industrious servant girl, as good plain cook, or to do general housework in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, economizing, neat and well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOMB SHELLS.—LOST ON SATURDAY MORNING last at 4½ o'clock, two Bomb Shells, supposed to have been dropped in the vicinity of 28th-st. and 4th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at JAMES L. JACKSON & BRO'S Iron Works, 28th-st. and 2d av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable girl a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; or would assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 68 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, situations; one as laundress and the other as chambermaid; would do the fine washing or ironing. Can be seen at their present employer's No. 44 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young lady, to go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking and children's clothes. The highest testimonials as to character and capability. Call at No. 253 East 17th st., near av. B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid, waitress or nurse. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 East 24th st., northeast corner, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 138 4th-st. [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

The Seventh had a magnificent dress parade this afternoon. The Regiment was reviewed by Gen. THOMAS, United States Army.

The raising of the flag on the Post-office was an impressive ceremony. The speeches breathed the spirit of patriotism and devotion.

JOSEPH HOLT, of Company G, of the Firemen's Brigade, was drowned, to-day, while bathing in the Potomac.

An incident occurred near Fort McHenry yesterday, which is worth narrating. Gen. CADWALADER was passing through the camp, arm in arm with that traitor Marshal KANE. As they passed a squad of the Third battallion of Massachusetts, Orderly Sargeant STARR called out, "Three cheers for the General, but none for KANE." Gen. C. demanded "Who did that?" To which Sargeant S. responded promptly. Then Gen. C. asked if there were any others in the squad who endorsed the call, and every man stepped to the front. Gen. C. ordered the arrest of STARR, but afterwards he was released. Gen. C. will find that Massachusetts men do not so readily forget the 19th of April, and the infamy of Marshal KANE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ZOUAVES.

The Zouaves to-day received the remainder of their Minie muskets and sabre bayonets.

Last night, Col. ELLSWORTH sent out, by order of Gen. MANSFIELD, a large scouting party, who went about seven miles beyond the camp. They were out all night. It is supposed that spies have recently approached the camp from Virginia, and been almost into the city.

They sent out another party this evening to scour the whole country five miles about the camp.

Lieut. BARTLETT's Naval Brigade was not formally accepted until to-day. It was done by the special order of the President. Lieut. BARTLETT went home to-day, with orders to prepare his command and await further orders.

THE TREASURY LOAN.

The bids for the Treasury Loan will be opened at 12 o'clock on Saturday. I am quite certain that several are up to par, and as the Government is not absolutely in want of money, none but the most advantageous will be accepted.

Gen. MANSFIELD issued orders, to-day, quite late in the afternoon, for all the troops to load their guns, and supply themselves with fifteen rounds of cartridge. The order was promptly carried out, and to-night all the soldiers within Gen. MANSFIELD's military district sleep on their loaded arms, with fixed bayonets. There is much anxiety at the several camps to know the cause of this order, but no one except the commanding officers know anything of it.

The New-York Twelfth Regiment have notice of marching orders.

No messenger has yet gone with dispatches to Mr. CORWIN at Mexico, but one will probably go by the next steamer. Dispatches of an important character are now being prepared for him.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO BE OCCUPIED.

I learn to-night that Arlington Heights are to be occupied by one of the New-York regiments this week, and that they will be ordered there to-morrow.

Senator HARRIS, of New-York, arrived to-night. Col. MIX and Gen WADSWORTH are to have an interview to-morrow morning with Secretary CAMERON. It is very probable that Col. MIX's regiment of cavalry will be accepted.

It is proposed by some wealthy New-York gentlemen to organize a battery of mounted mountain howitzers.

The New-York Fourteenth Regiment went into camp to-day, near Georgetown. They have a good camp, with all the conveniences.

There was a great gathering at the White House grounds this evening, to listen to the serenade of the band attached to the Michigan Regiment.

The steamer *Freeborn* sailed down the river to-day, to take her position as the flag-ship in the cruising fleet down the Potomac. LEO.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 22.

A special Frankfort dispatch to the *Commercial* says that the House concurred in the Senate amendment requiring the State Guard to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. ROSSEALL made a strong Union speech in the Senate in favor of sustaining the Government. He said he did not consider the Union now dissolved, and he had no fears that it would be. The time had passed for appeals to politicians not to dissolve the Union. Tufts of grass had been tried, and we would now see what virtue there was in stones.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 22.

The House bill to arm Kentucky was rejected, 48 yeas to 42 nays, the Constitution requiring 51 votes to appropriate over $100.

The resolution that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th contains the true position that Kentucky should occupy during the strife between the United and Confederate States was rejected.

An act amending the State Militia law, by which the State Guard are to swear support to the Constitution of the United States and Kentucky, passed 49 against 38.

EXCITEMENT IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, May 22.

This afternoon, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the Post-office. Soon an excited crowd proceeded to the office, cut the pole down, tore the flag into pieces, threw the pole into the river, and raised the State flag. The latter, however, was ordered down by the leaders of the crowd, who removed the Stars and Stripes. Some threats were made against the Postmaster, but no attempts at execution were made. The crowd then proceeded to Turner's Hall, over which the American flag was waving, and ordered it down, which was complied with without resistance. The assembly soon after dispersed. No acts of violence were committed. Considerable excitement was rife, but comparative quiet is again restored.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, May 22.

Intelligence from various sources show that a number of Unionists arrived from the Border Counties of Missouri have taken refuge in the south-east of Kansas. Some of them give evidence of severe treatment.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, May 22.

The Camp on Federal Hill is in good order, and the troops are delighted with the change.

Several men are sick, but doing well.

The report of small-pox raging is unfounded.

The steamer *Whelden* arrived at Fort McHenry to-day with munitions of War, provisions, and, it is said, troops.

AFFAIRS IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 22.

The steamer *Whelden* arrived at Fort McHenry to-day with one hundred additional troops and a large quantity of military stores.

The steamer *Georgiana* arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe. The steamers *Monticello, Quaker City, Live Yankee, Minnesota*, and twelve other steamers, were off Fort Monroe.

In the recent engagement at Sewell's Point, five shots struck the *Monticello*, and one (a six pound) shot penetrated the hull above the water line.

It was understood that if Gen. BUTLER brought any considerable force to Fort Monroe, he would be expected to encamp outside the walls.

On Monday and Tuesday several steamers were engaged in cruising near the Virginia batteries, and fired into, but no damage was done. The fire was not returned.

The steamer *St. Nicholas* arrived here to-day from a cruise on the Potomac. Earthworks was passed on Aquia Creek, but no guns were seen. They were probably masked.

The steamer *Georgiana* left here this evening for Fortress Monroe, with the Southern mail, which would not fill a bushel basket. Among the passengers was Col. VAN NESS, Paymaster of the United States Army, with one hundred and forty thousand dollars in gold, for the soldiers at Fort Monroe.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, May 22.

W. W. WISE, Captain of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, left for Washington to-day, as bearer of plans and reports concerning reconnoissances made yesterday on the Potomac. He penetrated the enemy's lines at Sheppardstown.

SAMUEL J. REA, a reporter, penetrated the lines at Williamsport. He drew plans of his positions, and reported the same to the General Government.

The Confederate troops at Williamsport have not crossed the Potomac. They had no reinforcements up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

They received two wagon loads of provisions from Martinsburgh to-day. The Governor is determined to establish camps at Easton, and probably also at Erie, Williamsport, Bedford and Uniontown. The policy of establishing camps at Erie and Easton is doubted by military men.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, May 22.

Three 32-pounders arrived this evening. Carriages for them are expected to-morrow.

The work of fortifying Cairo was commenced to-day, and will be vigorously carried forward.

Gen. PILLOW's proclamation prohibiting all boats passing Memphis northward, took effect yesterday.

Southern passengers by railroad, report intense excitement at Memphis and other towns. It is reported that some 300 volunteers, with 1,000 musket and six field-pieces, left Paducah, yesterday, for Camp Cheateau, near the Kentucky and Tennessee line, their ultimate destination being Jackson, Tenn., where Southern troops are concentrating in large numbers.

MOVEMENTS OF KANSAS TROOPS.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, May 22.

Three regiments of United States Volunteers are forming in this city and Lawrence as fast as possible.

Cars are now running between St. Joseph and Western, Missouri, seven miles from here, placing this city within one day's travel from here.

MOVEMENTS OF MAINE TROOPS.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 22.

The Fifth Regiment was organized to-day by the choice of MARK H. DONNELL, Clonel; ED. I. CELEY, Lieut.-Colonel; SAMUEL C. HAMILTON, of Bridgeport, Major.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 22.

The State Board confirmed to-day the election of the following officers of regiments:

Sixth Regiment.—Wm. Wilson, Colonel; John Creighton, Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Newby, Major.

Seventeenth Regiment.—Henry S. Lansing, Colonel; Thos. Ford Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel; Chas. A. Johnson, Major.

Thirty-third Regiment.—Robt. F. Taylor, of Rochester, Colonel; Calvin Walker, of Geneva, Lieutenant-Colonel; Robert J. Mann, of Seneca Falls, Major.

Thirty-second Regiment.—Roderick Matheson, Colonel; Francis E. Pinto, Lieutenant-Colonel; George F. Lewar, Major.

The Bank excitement is all over here to-day. The remaining banks are all known to be sound and secure, and the Bank of the Capital, it is said, will resume business.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Union Defence Committee are making a move in the right direction when they call for parades of the various regiments now organized and accepted or in process of being organized in this City. But we think that the notice allowed for parades should not be, at the furthest, more than twelve hours. By giving a notice of four or five days, or even three days, there is a possibility that many more men than those regularly enrolled and ready for service may answer to their names on the parade; and thus, even the officers themselves be deceived as to the number of men it may yet be necessary to recruit. Quarters should be at once provided for accepted regiments, so that the officers and members of the Union Defence Committee may know exactly for how many men rations and equipments should be provided.

STEUBEN REGIMENT AT HAMILTON PARK.

Yesterday was a day of great rejoicing among the troops here, from the fact that the orders had at length arrived for the Regiment to march Friday. The men were wild with enthusiasm, and the acclamations of delight were loud and numerous. Gen. DIX was in favor of having them move yesterday, but the officers were unwilling to go with incomplete camp and other equipage. These articles are now in their possession, and as a sufficient quantity of Minié muskets were received Monday, everything is in readiness to admit of their departure at the day appointed. Many of the privates, and nearly all of the officers have seen active service, having been in the European war at the time of the German rebellion in 1848-9.

The patriotism of the men is fully evinced from the very creditable circumstance that only six of their number have deserted since the acceptance of the regiment by the Government. Col. BENDIX, while walking on the street yesterday, was a little chagrined from being the object of taunts and expressions of derision offered by boys and older persons, who, seeing the figure "7" on his cap, took him to be a returned and ungallant member of the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, now in Washington. Capt. F. H. GAEBEL, of the same corps, received similar marks of disapprobation while on his way from Washington, where he had been to transact some military business. It is justice to the Steuben Volunteers to say that not a man among them is unwilling to put his name down to serve three years. The destination of this body is thought to be in the immediate vicinity of Fort Monroe. The regiment will take up the line of march at 10 o'clock Friday morning, and proceed down the Third-avenue and Bowery to the Steuben House, where a regimental flag, the gift of ladies, will be presented. They will then march to the house of Sergeant-Major SCHNEIDER, in the Bowery near Delancey-street, and receive a set of guide-colors, thence to the City Hall Park, where a United States flag will be presented to the regiment by Judge DALY, in behalf of ladies, the descendants of Baron STEUBEN. From here they will march to the foot of Warren-street, and embark on board the *Ariel* or *Alabama*, it has not yet been decided which. The following are the officers of the regiment: Colonel, John E. Bendix; Lieut. Colonel, Edward Knapp; Major, Caspar Kellar; Adjutant, Louis Schaffner; Quartermaster, W. M. Wermerskisch; Co. A, Captain, F. A. H. Gaebel; Co. B, Captain, Hermann Bacht; Co. C, Captain, Chas. Brestel; Co. D, Captain, E. Pfeiffer; Co. E, Captain, R. Anselm; Co. F, Captain, Louis H. Hockheim; Co. G, Captain, S. L. Kapff; Co. H, Captain, J. Scholemleber; Co. I, Captain, Chas. Bethon; Co. K, Captain, E. Wratislaw.

The annexed orders have been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS, LANDMAN'S PARK,
SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. STEUBEN VOLUNTEERS,
New-York, May 23, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1.—This Regiment will assemble on Friday, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, armed and equipped, with knapsack, overcoat on top of knapsack, complete, to embark for Fortress Monroe.

Every member of this Regiment will report at Company quarters at 8 o'clock A. M.

The line will be formed at 10 o'clock precisely, when the Regiment will march down Third-avenue, down the Bowery to Steuben House, where they will receive a color presented by Mrs. KAPFF and ladies to the Regiment; thence down the Bowery to Messrs. SCHNEIDER & SON's, who will present the Regiment with a set of camp colors; thence to Grand-street to Broadway, down Broadway to City Hall, where a regimental color will be presented by Judge DALY in behalf of the ladies, descendants and others of Gen. STEUBEN; after the presentation, the Regiment will march to the foot of Warren street and embark on board the steamer *Empire City*, and proceed direct to Fortress Monroe.

The Colonel, in behalf of self and command, desires to return thanks to the donors of the colors, and promises to give a good account of the Regiment.

By order of JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel.
LOUIS SCHAFFNER, Adjutant.

DE KALB REGIMENT.

This Regiment, stationed at Yorkville-park, has 800 men, all told. They will be inspected at 12 o'clock to-morrow, on Tompkins-square, by the Union Defence Committee. A party of 120 men left Newark yesterday to join this corps.

ENCAMPMENT AT BELLEVUE GARDEN.

Col. McLEOD MURPHY is adding men to his Regiment daily. Five companies were mustered, yesterday, into the United States service. They depart for Fort Schuyler in a day or two, and will receive their arms there.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The old Arsenal is the rendezvous of the Guard. No regiment in the service, or out of the service, is better officered than they. Many of the officers were in the Mexican war. They are in want of proper equipments, and are very anxious to know the cause of their long detention in their present quarters.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

This Committee were in session yesterday, attending to their multifarious duties, but no further action was taken with reference to the departure of troops. It is thought that two or three regiments will be ready to move by Saturday.

THE STATEN ISLAND ENCAMPMENTS.

The First Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. ALLEN, yesterday received their remaining supply of arms and equipments and are now ready to move. Their muskets are not the kind which ought to be furnished to such a regiment as this is, being the Springfield make of 1840, smooth bore, but they are the best they are likely to get, and they have had to wait a long time even for them. The Regiment will visit New-York to-day and receive the flag presented to them by the City, and attend Col. VOSBURGH's funeral. They expect to sail for Fortress Monroe on Friday, but may not get off before Monday. The officers and men are anxious to see service, and few regiments have been raised that will render a better account of themselves in battle.

Col. WILSON's regiment continues to wait patiently for their uniforms and their arms, or rather their armament, for they propose to enter the campaign with Minié rifle, two revolvers, a sword and a dirk for each man, none of which they have yet obtained, although this was one of the first volunteer regiments raised. There is a good deal of complaint among the officers and men at the tardiness of the State authorities, but they console themselves with the knowledge that they are not the only ones who suffer, and with the assurance that in a few days they will be all right. Meanwhile they continue to perfect themselves in drill, so far as it can be done without arms, and their marching, counter-marching, wheeling into column, etc., would do credit to the Seventh, or any other Regiment. They are under thorough discipline, have excellent quarters, good rations, magnificent drill grounds, and are perfectly satisfied with everything except the delay in forwarding them "through Baltimore" to the scene of action.

COL. BARTLETT'S NAVAL BRIGADE.

This Brigade is now about five hundred strong, and is quartered on the old Quarantine ground, contiguous to Col. ALLEN's Regiment, and between it and Col. WILSON's. There are several detachments of the Brigade in other cities, one of which, numbering about thirty men, arrived at the encampment, from New-Haven, on Tuesday night. Col. BARTLETT got tired of waiting for the State authorities to act, and, accompanied by his associate officers, went to Washington, where his Brigade was accepted, and ordered to report themselves to Gen. BUTLER, at Fort Monroe, on the 28th inst. Col. BARTLETT was expected home from Washington last night, and will immediately get his men in readiness to sail. An order was received yesterday, on a house in Broadway, for 1 000 Minié rifles, and it is expected that the Brigade will be thoroughly equipped and ready to sail by Monday next.

The following orders have been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, New-York.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

The Naval Brigade, two battalions, twelve hundred men, having been accepted by the President, by special orders, will report to Gen. BUTLER in the Chesapeake Bay, by Tuesday, the 29th inst.

The head-quarters of the Brigade are established at the Astor-house, New-York, from Wednesday, the 23d inst., where all the business of the Staff of the Brigade will be transacted.

Officers will report accordingly at nine o'clock Thursday.

Major A. B. HAYES is charged with the publication of this order.

By order of
Col. WASHINGTON ALLEN BARTLETT.
H. D. WHITTEMORE, Lieutenant Colonel.

HEAD-QUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE,
New-York, May 22.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.

All persons having samples of brogans, blue trowsers, flannel shirts, blue flannel blouses, soft hats, black silk handkerchiefs, red bandanas, watch coats, blankets and camp utensils, which they wish to offer to the brigade, will show samples with prices attached, per hundred or thousand, at the City depôt of the brigade, Franklin-square, No. 349 Pearl street.

All equipments purchased must be delivered and inspected on Saturday, 26th inst.

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, Colonel.
H. D. WHITTEMORE, Lieut.-Col.

COL. DURYEA'S ZOUAVES TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

The Advance Guard, Fifth Regiment, commanded by Col. DURYEA, starts to-day for Fortress Monroe. It will leave Fort Schuyler so as to reach this City between 1 and 3 P. M. Landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, the Regiment will march to and around Union-square, and down Broadway to the place of embarcation. The command was to have left Fort Schuyler yesterday. Tents were struck, knapsacks packed, and all held in readiness for immediate departure, as soon as the boat, which had been sent for, should arrive. But the boat was waited for in vain. It was found impossible to obtain a suitable vessel on short notice, and the Colonel was compelled to postpone the departure till to-day. It is hoped that the Regiment will not be permitted to depart with the cumbersome arms of short range which they now carry. The Union Defence Committee assuredly will see that they are armed with Enfield rifles.

COL. ASBOTH'S BRIGADE.

It affords us much pleasure to learn that Col. ASBOTH is progressing rapidly with the organization of the composite Brigade, to which we called our readers' attention last week.

Col D'UTASSY's efficient Rifle Regiment, the Garibaldi Guard, have already attached themselves to the Brigade, and other regiments now in process of formation should hasten to join so promising a corps, under so experienced and capable a leader.

The Colonel has a sufficiency of material at his disposal to complete the number of one or two regiments, should they fall short of the required complement.

The office of the Brigade is at the Astor House, Room No. 20.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROY REGIMENT.

Col. CARR's Regiment, the Second, embarked on board the steamship *James Adger*, yesterday. At 5 o'clock they marched from their barracks on Canal-street, down Broadway to Pier No. 4, North River. A large number of persons witnessed their departure. Col. CARR rode on a superb dark bay horse which had been presented to him by the citizens of Troy. About five hundred ladies and gentlemen came to this City from Troy on purpose to see the Regiment off, and will accompany it to Sandy Hook. The whole of the men belonging to this corps are fully armed and equipped.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. VOSBURGH TO-DAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL—THE ORDER OF PROCESSION, &C., &C.

The obsequies of Col. ABRAM S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment, will take place this day, and in honor of the deceased the public buildings will be closed at 12 M. Flags will be placed at half mast, bells tolled, and one of the largest parades of militia and volunteers ever out on a like occasion, will take place.

The body arrived yesterday morning in charge of a guard of honor, and was received at the depôt, although at an early hour, by a number of friends and relatives of the deceased. The remains were immediately conveyed to the residence of Col. Vosburgh's father, No. 806 Greenwich-street, where they have since remained in charge of a guard of his comrades, relieved every six hours. The Common Council Committee on National Affairs has issued the following:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

First Regiment Cavalry, in command of Lieut.-Col. F. C. DEVIN.

Third Regiment Cavalry, in command of Lieut.-Col. MENCK.

Eleventh Regiment, (Washington Rifles,) Col. J. MAIDHOF.

Ninth Regiment, (City Guard,) detachment, Maj. E. L. STONE.

Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Guard Lafayette,) acting as the Guard of Honor, in command of Col. E. LE GAL.

Officers of the First Division not on duty.

Officers of Volunteer Regiments in the City and vicinity.

Officiating Clergyman and the Family Physician, in a carriage.

Hearse, drawn by six horses, with guard from Washington on each side, and pall-bearers outside of them, walking two abreast, one military and one civic.

Immediate relatives of the deceased in carriages.

Members and Ex-Members of the Seventy-first Regiment, in citizens' dress, as mourners.

Sergeants-at-Arms of the Common Council, with staffs of office, in carriages.

Carriage containing Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Heads of Departments in carriages.

Members of Common Council, with staffs of office, in carriages.

Members of the Union Defence Committee, in carriages.

Tammany Society.

Deputation, Home Guard.

Civic Societies and Citizens generally.

The route of the procession will be down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway and Whitehall-street to Hamilton Ferry.

The services at the house, No. 806 Greenwich-street, will take place at 12 M., after which the remains are to be taken to Dr. McCAULEY's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, where Rev. Dr. McCAULEY and Rev. Mr. STRONG will officiate in special services, after which the procession will be formed as above, and proceed by the route indicated to Hamilton Ferry.

The following gentlemen have been selected as pall bearers:

Augustus Schell, Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, Jr., John Van Buren, T. R. Garland, D. H. Turner, E. Vincent, R. Winne, J. S. Lawrence, H. Mitchell, John R. Briggs. Military—Gens. Hall, Ewen, Spicer, Yates, and Arthur; Cols. Postley, Hincken, Stiles, Van Buren and Pierson; Lieut.-Cols. Osgood and Hallock.

The following notices have been received with reference to the obsequies:

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.

Special Order.

The officers of this Division will assemble in full uniform, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to-morrow, (Thursday,) 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. to attend the funeral of the late Col. A. S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment. By order.

WM. HALL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.
J. FOSTER, A. D. C.

The members and ex-members of the Seventy-first Regiment are requested to meet at Company F Armory, corner of Thirteenth street and University-place, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., in citizens' dress, black clothes, beaver hats, white gloves—to participate in the funeral obsequies of the late Col. A. S. VOSBURGH.

The First Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel DEVIN; the Fifty-fifth, Col. EUGENE LE GAL; the Eleventh, Col. MAIDHOF, and a detachment from the Ninth, Major STONE, having volunteered their services for the funeral escort, they will parade, in full uniform, with the usual badge of mourning, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. The line will be formed on the Fifth-avenue, right on Twenty seventh-street. The several corps will be under the command of Col. EUGENE LE GAL, to whom Commandants will report.

The officers of the Brigade not on duty are invited to assemble at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in full uniform, with the usual badges of mourning, at 1 o'clock P.M., precisely.

The officers of the several Volunteer Regiments now in this City are invited to join the officers of the First Division in their last sad offices to our lamented dead.

The Brigade Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Brigadier-General in full uniform, dismounted, at 12½ o'clock P. M. By order of

Brig.-Gen CHARLES B. SPICER.
CHAS. HENRY SMITH,
Brigadier-Major and Inspector.
J. J. VAN NEST, Aid-de-Camp.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Regiment, known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, was not inspected yesterday, because the officers had not sufficient notice to enable them to get their men together from different parts of Long Island. The inspection is now ordered to take place on Friday next, and all who have signed the muster roll, are requested to report themselves on or before that day. Now that the Fourteenth Regiment has left for the seat of war, the Plymouth Church Society, it is understood, have taken the Brooklyn Phalanx under its special protection, and will do all that it is possible to secure a proper outfit for the command. A son of the Rev. Mr. BEECHER will go with the Phalanx as Adjutant.

The Seventieth Regiment is still receiving recruits. The commanding officer, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, through Major-General DURYEA tendered, the services of the corps to Government some time ago, but as yet it has not been accepted.

The friends of private BLACK, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, who was recently accidentally wounded at Washington, will be gratified to learn that by last accounts he was out of danger.

The Company raised in the Eastern District, by ABEL SMITH, Jr.,—son of the Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, and at Annapolis,—is stationed, for the present at Fort Schuyler.

The employes of the Navy-yard have already raised over $6,000 in aid of the families of workmen in the yard who have volunteered for the war. The Committee meet every evening to distribute and receive funds.

The spacious iron buildings at Greenpoint, erected for the manufacture of Francis' metallic life-boats, has been secured as barracks for troops.

Several members of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who refused to take the oath and returned home, were, on Tuesday night, treated to a calathumpian serenade by their friends.

The barracks of the Fifteenth Regiment, at Doughty's Grove, near Jamaica, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The Regiment were to have taken possession on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and the fire was undoubtedly the work of a traitor. The loss, which falls principally upon Col. PRATT, is about $800.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, May 12, 1861.

Your kind favor of the 18th of April should have been answered before, but matters have been so awry, disjointed and uncertain, that I felt too bad to say anything—waiting from week to week, in this feverish excitement, for some particle of hope and comfort to impart to you. But the cloud hangs darker than ever over our Southern land, and now at any moment we are expecting to hear of Virginia's soil reeking with the carnage of civil war. God help us! for a nation which has sown the wind must reap the whirlwind. Full well I appreciate all you say, and the preparations that are going on in your midst. The South, too, has not been behind-hand in arming, and, as you know ere this, Tennessee is with the South; and the 9th of June will tell whether or no she will accept the offer to become, at this time, a member of the Confederation.

My impression is that the vote will be for an immediate union with the Government of the Cotton States. I can only judge of this by immediate surroundings, and although reports are contradictory from East Tennessee. I believe that East Tennessee will go by a large majority for "No separation," but the rest of the State will overpower her and the result will be some sort of connection with Western Virginia and with Kentucky.

My advices from Louisville and Frankfort are such that I am convinced Kentucky will stand true to the Union.

You know from the papers what our Legislature have done about arming the State. Here in Memphis there is but one feeling to be discerned—secession. But at the bottom there is a current of *Union forever*, which, at the present moment, is lost in the fierce high-water tide of excitement, and the flush and ardor of preparation and the confident hope and belief of a speedy and triumphant success of Southern chivalry. When reverses come; when food is high and money gone; when the people here can see and know that the North fights only for a *Government* and *not* to free the negro; when the Border States have been ruined in bloody strife, while the Cotton States, as a part of the programme, still keep the conflict far from them; when thus the real effects of South Carolina's lead is felt, then I think it requires no prophet to congratulate Kentucky that she does not make the Ohio River a sepulchre for her blood and prosperity at this time; then I think *that the Union feeling*, now hid in Tennessee, *will burst out like a mountain torrent to sweep the State in wrath and violence.*

I have felt an old and wearied man for the past month, humbled with the feeling that I have no country, for alike I believe neither in ABE LINCOLN or JEFF. DAVIS, and have sometimes thought a Republican government to be a chimera. A stranger looks at our nation, now so thoroughly divided—each section arming on a gigantic scale, each section claiming for its side Truth, Liberty and Justice! Whilst the past and present are a certainty, the future is yet to be read—whether civil war can chasten, strengthen and purify a professedly Christian Republic. You and I, my friend, are of the few, I believe, who can thoroughly appreciate South as well as North, and would have had a different settlement of the difficulties. We two can estimate at what cost and who will now be the victors. There can be but one result. The Federal Union—the Government of our country was not made for a day, but for all time. The "Stars and Stripes" will again wave from every house-top throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and remain floating in the breeze, the hope of the world, the pride and glory of generations yet unborn; but oh, my friend, at what a terrible sacrifice of blood and treasure. God help Tennessee—God preserve our common country.

Your friend ever, B.

MEMPHIS TRIES TO BE HONEST.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:

MEMPHIS, May 14, 1861.

To Hon. R. D. Baugh, Mayor, Memphis:

Many parties North are deterred from buying cotton in our market, fearing seizure, detention, and probably confiscation, by the citizens or authorities of Memphis or the State of Tennessee. Will you please state in reply what the feelings or intentions are of the people of this city in regard to all legitimate trade.

Yours, respectfully,
BAYLISS & GUTHRIE, Cotton Brokers.

MEMPHIS, May 15, 1861.

MESSRS. BAYLIS & GUTHRIE—*Gents:* Your note of yesterday is before me. In answer I have to say that I have heard of no intention, or thought of any of our citizens to seize or confiscate cotton or any other agricultural product brought here by citizens of the South and sold to citizens of the North. Some weeks ago, our people appointed a "Committee of Safety," from among our most prudent and intelligent men, to whom was given the authority to protect all in their just rights, whether from the North or the South; and, up to this date, they have permitted no lawlessness, but protected all in their legitimate pursuits. I can assure you that neither they nor the city authorities intend following the lawless example of Cincinnati, in stopping the channels of a peaceful and legitimate commerce, or by suffering others to do it. Their duty is to foster and protect, rather than destroy; and no man from the North coming here to trade—to buy or to sell—need fear any interference with his regular and honest business.

Respectfully, R. D. BAUGH, Mayor.

HOW THE NIAGARA IS EMPLOYED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA,
OFF CHARLESTON, Sunday, May 12.

Last night nothing of importance occurred. The steamer which ran in got aground, as we supposed, but we were obliged to let her go in order to attend to a ship which was coming in.

To-day we have been actively employed. Two English ships have been warned off, and an American vessel (the *Parkhill*) has been seized and sent to Philadelphia.

A number of brigs and smaller vessels are making their way out of Charleston harbor to avoid the blockade.

A few fast gun-boats are needed on this coast, as ships are coming in almost every hour in ballast, expecting to take away cargoes of cotton. N.

Marine Losses.

Mr. HOMANS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has prepared and published in the form of a monthly pamphlet, a summary of marine disasters, intended for Underwriters. This publication shows, in alphabetical order, the names of every steamer, ship, bark, brig and schooner lost in the month, name of Captain, when and where built, where bound, nature of disaster; also the date of New-York paper giving further particulars. For the benefit of Underwriters, there will be furnished, annually, a *résumé* of the disasters of the year.

The following is a list of vessels reported missing in the months of April and May alone. These vessels are generally "given up" by Underwriters as lost, and are double the number usually missing at this season of the year. It is possible that some of them are in the hands of privateers:

VESSELS REPORTED MISSING.

APRIL.—Ship *Baltic*, Liverpool, for New-York; schooner *A N Jefferson*, Newport, for Tangiers Sound; schooner *Amelia Starkey*, St. Ann's Bay, for New-York; schooner *Chas. Whiting*, Norfolk, for New-York; *Contest*, (Br.,) New-York, for Queenstown.

MAY.—Ship *Numer Drei*, (Prus.,) New-York, for Dublin; ship *Strathfieldsaye*, (Br.) New York, for Glasgow; ship *Menonah*, (Br.,) New-York, for Glasgow; bark *Jeddo*, Boston, for Matanzas; bark *Light Brigade*, (Br.,) New-York, for Liverpool; brig *Hudson*, (Br.,) New-York, for Londonderry; brig *Milanie*, (Br.,) New-York, for Cork; brig *Zenith*, Savannah, for Kennebunk; schooner *Sarah A. Smith*, Newport, for Savannah.

FIRE IN THE PORT SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.—About 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the three-story stone building, No. 29 Pine-street, occupied by the Surveyor of the Port. The fire originated among some waste paper upon the ground floor, destroying the best of the first story, while the upper ones suffered considerably from the smoke and water. The firemen, however, succeeded in speedily extinguishing the flames.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; M. Myers, British Vice-Consul to New-York; L B Crocker, of Oswego; N. Hobson, of Tenn; E P. Rost, of Auburn; G. Yates, of Liverpool; T. Downer and family, of Boston; S. W. Tillinghast and J. W. Fuller, of Troy; and W. Lunce, of London, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. Henry Wilson, of Mass., and A. B Williams, of N. Y.; C. Innes, of Pokeepsie; Col. Henry Morgan, of Aurora; N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; and J. Owen, of Detroit, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. D. Bright, of Indiana; S Riggs and family, of England; A. M. Harrison, of the U. S. Coast Survey; R. N. Dobell, of England, and J. A. Wheelock, of St. Paul, are at the Brevoort House.

W. Tibbetts and O. P. Buell, of Troy; H. A. Hoyt, of New-Jersey; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; W. A. Van Duzer, of Chicago, and E. Pratt, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Baron Steenburg, of Russia; G. W. Wilder and lady, Galveston, Texas; and Ernest Scheidt, of New-York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

S P. Holabird, of the U. S. A.; Stephen Whitney, and Mr. Prime, of New-York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Major Dennis, and J. J. Davis and lady, of Ireland, and J. R. Edwards, of London, are at the Everett House.

Lieut. Sproston, of the U. S. A.; F. E. Fullerton, of Vermont; L. B. Fox, of England; and A. W. Simpson, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C D. Nye, of Shanghae; W. B. Hazen, of the U. S. A., and C. Viveash, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

A Salvage Case.

LONDON, Friday, May 10.

The salvage case of ship *Alice* has been decided, and the award distributed by the Judge, which is as follows: Mate, "who brought her in," £700; two men who were with him, £700; the owners of the *Edwin*, £700; master of the *Edwin*, £200; the crew of the *Edwin*, £200; Pilot of cutter *Agnes*, £130; the steamer and her crew, £300; the cutter *Scilly*, £20—Total, £2,950.

Further Rioting in Newfoundland.

PICTOU, N. S., Wednesday, May 22.

Further riots have occurred at Harbor Grace, N. F., but were quelled by the troops without loss of life. Some prisoners were taken.

Arrival of the Frigates Nile and St. George.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 22.

The British frigate *Nile*, Admiral MILNE, arrived here on Tuesday.

The frigate *St. George*, with Prince ALFRED on board, arrived here this evening.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 22.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 79; Reading Railroad 15¾; Morris Canal 40; Long Island Railroad 9; Pennsylvania Railroad 37. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10th per cent. discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 22.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm; sales 11,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 93½c @94; 7,500 bushels Kenosha Spring at 98c; 2,500 bushels Milwaukee Club at 95c; 6,000 bushels choice do. at $1. CORN dull at 35c.@36c. WHISKY ⅜c. lower; sales 100 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; 12½c on Corn, 13½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 22.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate. Superfine $4 50. WHISKY 12⅜c. PROVISIONS nominal and nothing doing. Exchange steady at ¼; Kentucky money 3 to 5 discount.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 22.—*In steamship Africa, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs J. D Brown, New-Orleans; Mr and Mrs. N. J. Wilson, Philadelphia; Robert Carter, Thos. Carter, Robert Carter, Jr., Samuel J. Carter, New-York; Mr. Walsh, Nassau; Mrs. Payne and daughter, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jermant, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. A. Bourreels, child and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Castillon, Philadelphia; J. J. Pringle, South Carolina; M. Galiot, Bordeaux; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Parsons, two children and servant, Ohio, U. S. Consul; G Castellon, Cognac; John M. Lewis, Mrs. Rachau and maid, New York; Miss Weech, Nassau; Mrs Train, England; Wm. Gillilan, New-York; Mr. and Mrs J. Burnside, Nassau; Mrs. M. Colbert, California; S. Dewder, Boston; L. Jones, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Burnside, two children and servant, Nassau; Mr. M. Colbert, child and servant, California; Miss Isabella Cochran, Mrs W. Cochran, Mrs. R. Carter, Miss Annie Carter, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gillilan and two daughters, New-York; N. A. Destrehan, St Louis; A Ferrero and son, Maracaibo; R. H Robson, A. C. Anderson, New-Orleans; J. Abtello, Portugal; J. R. Cullin, New-York; Capt. Wilson, Boston; H. Lochols, New-Orleans; A. Goroslingo, Mexico; B. Leman, New York; L. J. McMaster, Toronto; A. del Valle, Cuba; J. Cornelius, J. Gonzales, Mexico; C. A. Barriere, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. A. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heard, George F. Heard, Boston; Major J. S. Macaulay, First West India Regiment; M. Crowley, Birmingham; H. S. Hawker, Canada West; Henry Beck, Fred Bauer, A. Frank, New-York; Mrs. Clarkson, St. Louis.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Washington, D. C.—B. G. Daniels, Tracy Cowen and J. M. Currier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets....... 7 17 | Moon rises.. 7 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 32 | Gov. Island.. 7 21 | Hell Gate.. 9 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... WEDNESDAY, May 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Kedar, (Br.,) Little, Liverpool, E Cunard.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, Fort Monroe, master.

Ships A. Child, Huston, Bristol, Nesmith & Sons; Edith Rose, Bomans, San Francisco, Jno. J. Earle; Thames, (Br.,) Miller, London, ——: Thos. Harward; Robinson, London, Dunham & Dimon; Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Brig M. A. Forrest, Congdon, Rio Janeiro, Geo. Moke & Co.

Schooners Cornet, (Br.,) Lamb, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Euphemia, Bayley, Ponce, P. R., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Agate Cook, Elizabethport, H. Underwood; Sea Ranger, Turner, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co; E. H. Hubbard, Stocking, Hartford, master; Ellen Cousens, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Para, Cathcart, Para, J. Bishop & Co.; S. N. Smith, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Coles, Washington City, with freight and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 21st inst., at 8½ A. M., passed U. S. gunboat Pocahontas and transport Coatzacoalcos, both bound up. 22d, 8 A. M., passed ship Calliope, of Bath, 18 miles S. of Fire Island Lightship, standing N.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse to F. Perkins.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Underwriter, Roberts, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 630 passengers. (Mormons.) to Chas. Carew. May 7, lat. 43 24, lon. 45 05, spoke brig Glaneau, of Aberdeen, for New-York. May 8, lat. 42 30, lon. 45 30, boarded bark Henry Shelton, hence for London, all well; same time saw a ship bound E., showing Nos. 5749 3d distg. pendant. May 19, lat. 38 48, lon. 68, saw a black ship bound E., with signal set, three red and two white bars, vertical.

Ship E. H. Taylor, (of Boston,) Amsbury, Bristol Eng., via Havana 10 ds., in ballast, to master.

Ship Admiral, (Br., of Liverpool,) Coxhead, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Tycoon, Lewey, Liverpool, via Galveston 57 ds., with coal to J. D Fish. 13th inst., off Abacos, spoke brig Rio Grande for Havana. 17th inst., lat 26, lon. 52, spoke Br. bark Indian Belle, from London for St. Thomas and a market.

Bark Leighton, (of Baltimore,) Speights, Rio Janeiro April 3, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Genesee, (of Brunswick,) McIntire, Shields 52 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor.

Brig Sprite, Price, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Siffken, Ironsides & Co. April 21, off Cape St. Roque, saw an Am. steamer, supposed to be the Primeria hence for Rio Janeiro. 18th inst., lat 37 40, lon. 70 30, saw the wreck of a ship dismasted and water-logged, lumber-laden; had on her stern the word "Liverpool," painted in yellow letters, and been in that condition but a short time.

BELOW—Barkentine Young America; also, 1 bark and 1 brig, outside the Hook.

WIND—During the day, from S., light.

Sailed.

May 21—Steamer City of New-York, for Washington, D. C. Ships Boston Light, Highland Light, and Nabob, for San Francisco. Bark Ocean Home, for Matanzas. Brig Addy Swift for St. Thomas and Maracaibo.

May 22—Steamships Africa, (Br.) Liverpool; A. H. Bowman, Old Point Comfort.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 21—Arr. ships Edward, Penang; Lochvar, Flushing; bark Orlando, Sierra Leone; brig Vesta, Galveston.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Wabamo, previously reported at Port Lewis, Mauritius, was sold April 4, for $4,436.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 7.—The schr. Esterias, of this port, put in here yesterday, from Jamaica for London, having, on the 4th ult., in lat. 36 N., lon. 68 W., met the bark Indian Queen, of Bath, Capt. Giles, from New-York for Galway, in a sinking condition. After some difficulty, succeeded in taking off the crew and landing them at this port.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Black Swan—brig, from West Indies for Havre, May 1, lat. 1, lon 28 20.

Daring—ship, bound E., was signalized, May 17, lat. 39 20, lon. 66 23.

T O. Crowel—fishing schr., of and from Marblehead, was passed, May 13, lat 42 45 lon. 58 10.

William and Henry—bark of New-York, 16 ds. from Pensacola for Montevideo—wished to be reported, May 12, lat. 31 21, lon. 68 48.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT
FOR THE IMPERIAL ZOUAVES,
W. MERRITT, Colonel Commanding.

HORACE WATERS and his celebrated young vocalists will give a concert of religious and patriotic songs, at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Prof Thorn of Cleveland, and Edward Gilbert, Esq. Prof. Abbott will preside at the organ. S. C. Bingham, Quartermaster of the Regiment, will also sing some appropriate songs. Admission free.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!
W. K. PEYTON
Will open his new store,
No 274 BOWERY,
ON SATURDAY MORNING,
With a magnificent display of
RICH SILK AND LACE MANTLES, CLOAKS,
CIRCULARS, &c., &c.
And also, a large and
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

PROGRAMME OF MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE COL. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH, under the direction of the Joint Special Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York: Procession will move from corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., TO MORROW, (Thursday) at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely.

First Regiment Cavalry, Lieut. Col. T. C. Diven.
Third Regiment Cavalry, Lieut-Col Menck.
Eleventh Regiment Rifles, Col. J. Maidhof.
Ninth Regiment, detachment, Major E. L Stone.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, Guard of honor, Col. Eugene Le Gal
Officers of the First Division not on duty.
Officers of the Volunteer Regiments in the City and vicinity.
Clergymen and Physicians.
Pall Bearers.
Escort of Seventy-first Regiment from Washington.
Hearse
Escort of Seventy-first Regiment from Washington.
Pall Bearers.
Horse.
Immediate Relatives of Deceased.
Members and ex Members of Seventy First Regiment in Citizens' Dress as Mourners.
Sergeants-of Arms of the Common Council.
Joint Committee of the Common Council.
Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.
Heads of Departments and Common Council of New-York with their staves of office.
Union Defence Committee.
Tammany Society, of which deceased was a member.
Metropolitan Home Guard.
Civic Societies
Citizens generally.

LINE OF MARCH.

From 5th-av. and 21st st. down 5th-av. to 14th-st. to Broadway, from Broadway to Whitehall st. to Hamilton-av. Ferry.

The flags on the public and private buildings will be displayed at half mast.

The heads of departments are requested to close their offices at 12 M.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.

Aldermen	*Councilmen*
ANDRE FROMENT,	JOHN HOGAN,
TERRENCE FARLEY,	WM. ORTON,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,	ABRAHAM LENT,
F. J. A. BOOLE,	ALEX. BRANDON,
G. M. PLATT.	GEO. BARNEY,

ANDRE FROMENT, Chairman.
G. A. BARNEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.

ON THE PETITION OF TIMOTHY CLARKE, of Bedford, N. Y. praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 21st of August, 1847, for an improvement in "Steam Boilers," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 21st day of August, 1861: It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent-office on MONDAY, the 5th of August next at 12 o'clock M; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent-office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. The testimony in the case will be closed on the 22d of July; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and NEW-YORK TIMES, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 23, AT 1 o'clock, in front of sales rooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle—sired by the well-known horse, "Sir Henry," out of a Don Juan mare, and raised in Vermont—was brought here last Fall, and trotted in 2 40 to a road-wagon—for style and bottom cannot be surpassed—is sold on account of the present owner having gone with the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

ALSO,

A beautiful bay horse, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle, a perfect family horse, free from all tricks and vices, not afraid of noises or locomotives.

ALSO,

An extension-top barouche with sliding seat, making a buggy or a four seated carriage pole and shafts, nearly new, together with harness, City made.

ALSO

A coupé rockaway in first rate order, City built, together with top and no-top wagons, rockaways by Mix—harness, saddles, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl st., Brooklyn, large sale of handsome furniture, rosewood piano, Brooks maker; do., do., Bennet & Rogers makers; rosewood suite in hair-cloth, 7 pieces; rosewood suite in blue and gold satin damask, 10 pieces; rosewood suite in green reps, rosewood and walnut library bookcase, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, with marble tops; also, two marble-top enameled sets; mahogany secretary bedstead, Plympton's patent; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, sofas, chairs, fine rosewood extension-table, oak and walnut do., marble top buffets, marble-top hat stands, hall chairs, two pier glasses, oak and walnut cane seat dining-chairs, refrigerators, two of Singer's sewing machines, one of Lester's do. Also, at 4 o'clock P. M., about 40 oil-paintings and engravings, some of them valuable.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—GEORGE COOK will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of our first class cabinet makers, embracing solid rosewood parlor suites, carved and plain, in various coverings; black walnut and mahogany suites; library and dining room suites; chamber suites; superb rosewood armoir-a glace; wardrobes, book-cases, buffets, secretaries, centre tables; oak, mahogany and black walnut dining tables and chairs, with other articles, for particulars of which please see catalogues at sale. The above is first-class work and to be positively sold by order of E. K. Wilbor, assignee.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and who is willing to do the general housework of a small family; has no objections to go into the country; best of City Reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has 2 years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 462 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant; is an excellent needle woman; has lived in the first families in this City; would go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework for a small family, or take care of children; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 230 Columbia-st., between State and Joralemon South Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young and steady man: has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; can take full charge of a room; no objection to the country; is a good driver. Address J. M., for two days, at the drug-store under the 5th-av. Hotel, or drug-store corner 28th st. and Broadway.

AS WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a capable young woman, a situation as first-class waitress and laundress; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a smart, industrious servant girl, as good plain cook, or to do general housework in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, economising, neat and well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOMB SHELLS.—LOST ON SATURDAY MORNing last, at 4½ o'clock, two Bomb Shells, supposed to have been dropped in the vicinity of 20th-st. and 4th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at JAMES L. JACKSON & BRO'S Iron Works, 28th-st. and 2d av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED. BY A respectable girl a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; or would assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 68 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, situations; one as laundress and the other as chambermaid; would do the fine washing or ironing. Can be seen at their present employer's No. 44 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 246 West 26th st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young lady, to go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking and children's clothes. The highest testimonials as to character and capability. Call at No. 253 East 17th st., near av. B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid, waitress or nurse. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 East 24th st., northeast corner, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 130 14th-st. [illegible] and